THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 2 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribed by Mail (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1870. NO. 101.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and no instruction can there be attended to.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The *National Intelligencer*, which was resuscitated a few weeks ago by Alex. Delmar, in the interest of the free traders, has again been suspended. Cause, loss of several thousand dollars and poor health.

It has been arranged that forty-eight hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet and the final ceremonies, during which the body will lie in state in the City Hall, Portland, which will be draped in mourning. The ceremonies on the day of their departure will be grand and impressive. Gov. Chamberlain and staff will be present, and Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, is expected.

General Fremont has published a lengthy defense of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, wherein he says that it is expected to have at least two hundred and fifty miles of the road in operation before the close of this year.

Logan No. 2, the desperado who was shot by Hawkshaw, a similar character, had a grand funeral in New York on Sunday. One thousand men marched in procession, headed by Alderman Crocker, of the Eighteenth ward, and other well known politicians. A long line of carriages filled with female mourners, followed. The streets through which the funeral passed were so crowded as to be almost impassable. A handsome hearse, with six nodding plumes, and drawn by gray horses, bore the body to Calvary Cemetery, where the last rites of the Roman Catholic church were celebrated.

An extraordinary scandal agitates religious circles in New York. A prominent clergyman of that city disappeared on Saturday morning in company with a young lady, one of the prettiest of his flock, and belonging to a wealthy and highly respectable family. The circumstances are such as to render it certain that a guilty intrigue exists between the parties. The reverend gentleman leaves behind a disconsolate wife and two children. Yesterday his pulpit was occupied by the Bishop of the Diocese, and it was not until evening that the shocking intelligence reached the ears of the congregation. The utmost astonishment and grief prevailed in the circle where the parties have heretofore been known and beloved.

The North Adams, N. Y., Savings Bank was robbed Sunday night of $3,000 in United States bonds.

A large brick building on Railroad Square, Concord, N. H., was burned on Saturday. Loss $50,000, half insured. Among the occupants were Palmer & Co., George H. Mansfield and Charles Austin & Son. Many workmen lost valuable tools.

The Hudson river was covered with ice yesterday, from shore to shore, from Poughkeepsie to Albany.

Nine of the crew of the monitor Miantonomah deserted at Boston Saturday, four of whom were arrested and returned aboard.

The election of Judge Richardson, late Assistant United States Treasurer, as President of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, gives much satisfaction to the stockholders.

The Carleton county, Canada, court house was destroyed by fire on Saturday. A large number of papers were destroyed, but many of the most valuable documents were saved.

Amedie Savran, French Consul at Richmond, died Sunday evening from paralysis.

A fire on Sunday morning at Burkesville, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, destroyed the railroad depot, the hotel and several adjoining residences.

Detroit yesterday voted to loan bonds to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, payable in twenty years, to the Detroit, Howell and Lansing railroad, the road agreeing to pay back ten years interest and the principal at maturity. The vote stood 4,351 yeas; 2,381 nos.

L. A. Powell, for some time past publisher of the Chicago *Republican*, has been appointed editorial and business manager of that concern.

Rev. Mr. Clubigny, who preached in the French Evangelical Church at Montreal Sunday night, was frequently interrupted by yelling from without and hooting within the building, and would have been offered personal violence had not the police taken him home.

The Spanish frigate Isabella Catholica, accompanied by the gunboat Vasco Nunez de Balboa, came in to Fortress Monroe yesterday, having parted company with the others on Sunday. They were expected to-day.

The leather board mill owned by Edward F. Farley, in Ashland, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $15,000.

The suit of the United States mail line against insurance companies of Cincinnati for the loss of the America and United States, which was filded in December, 1868, began yesterday in the Superior Court of that city. The trial will occupy several days.

Andrew Hynes Ewing, a son of Andrew Ewing, of Nashville, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed yesterday near Guthrie, Ky., by a man named Thomas Yancey. The difficulty arose from a law suit.

Hubert Quigley, formerly of Baltimore, was arrested to-day in St. Louis. Quigley has been two pounds sterling, at the fourth generation, with fifty-six children perished. His wife with two children escaped with severe burns. A seventh child was thrown from an upper window and saved, but its leg was broken.

A suit was commenced in the United States District Court, at St. Louis, yesterday, by the Union Insurance Company, against the owners of the steamer Stonewall, burned last October, for sixteen thousand dollars, the amount paid on policies on goods shipped on that boat. The plaintiff claims that the destruction of the boat was caused by the carelessness of the officers.

The following are the principal features of the business of the St. Louis post office for the past year: Value of stamps and stamped envelopes sold, $248,196, value of money orders issued, $281,000; value of money orders paid, $1,085,000, almost double that of the previous year; registered letters received and forwarded to other officers 2,139,786; number of mail letters delivered, 6,231,809, number collected, 3,731,025; drop letters delivered, 325,213; newspapers delivered, 1,314,177; do collected, 185,328; letters received for distribution from other offices, 1,891,672; do deposited in the office and collected from street boxes, 6,013,281; weight of newspapers and printed matter from the office, 3,707,741 pounds; office expenses $72,118.

STATE NEWS.

A pet anaconda at the Lehigh University has died from the bite of a rat which was thrown to it for food.

Fifty-six barrels of whisky were sold in the city of Lancaster, a few days since, by General Gregory, Marshal of the Eastern District of this State, for seventy-six cents a gallon, tax included.

The new Court House, at Meadville, was dedicated on Thursday with proper ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Judges Johnson and Vincent, H. L. Anderson and other orators. There were large delegations of people from all portions of Crawford county. In the evening a grand banquet was given at the McHenry House, which was numerously attended.

On Monday last the workmen at the Allentown Iron Works were notified that a reduction of their wages would be made on and after that day. The announcement was not received with favor by the employees, and the whole number, with very few exceptions, quit work. They demand a continuance of the old wages.

They have a prohibitory liquor law in Blairsville, passed by the Legislature two or three winters ago, and approved by a direct vote of the people. The law has been strictly enforced until recently, when several parties engaged in the hotel and saloon business concluded that they would defy it openly. For this they were indicted and tried at the December term of the Indiana County Court, the matter of course creating great interest and excitement. All who were indicted were convicted, and fined $1,00 in the aggregate, and five of them, including one woman, were sent to jail for fifty days each.

A man named Mowry, a provision dealer in Warren, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, on Monday last. Financial troubles, it is supposed, was the cause of his self-destruction.

The Zahniser school house, in Lake, Mercer county, was burned down on the night of December 27th. The fire was first discovered between seven and eight o'clock, and the citizens in that section express themselves confident that it was set on fire designedly. This is the second school house that has been fired within the past two weeks in that county.

Three sudden deaths in Mercer county are reported within two weeks. Mr. John De France, aged between seventy and eighty, while dressing for church, on the 26th ult., fell from his chair and expired almost immediately. Mr. Koon, of Pymatuning township, while returning from a visit to his son on the 31 inst., fell from his wagon and died instantly. Mr. Peter Barnes, of Greenville, while visiting his barns on New Year's night, fell dead. All of these deaths are said to have been caused by apoplexy.

The Teachers' Institute of Fayette county met in the Court House, in Uniontown, during the holidays. The attendance was good, and the interest on the part of the citizens was remarkable. Profs. R. H. Fulton, of Pittsburgh, Riggin, of York, Miller, of Waynesburg, and Donnan, of Ridgeway, lectured before the institute, were highly appreciated, and Mrs. Shoemaker gave a creditable and pleasing reading entertainment. Prof. Fulton presided, and frequently the philosophy of the present plan of education in our public schools, which is doing so much now for our State.

A Guarantee is Given

That every barrel of ale put up by Pier, Dannals & Co., is made of the best quality of malt and hops. To insure a good draught of ale, ask for Pier, Dannals & Co.'s "cream."

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 10.—Beeves—market Saturday active, but owing to large receipts since the market to-day was dull. Receipts 5,659, the heaviest for three months. Prices were about the same as last week; average quality not so good as last; 1000 were reamed for sale; cattle, range 6@8c; mostly 7c and a fraction. Sheep and Lambs—market overstocked and business dull at a decline of 1@1½c; range 6@7½c, the latter for extra Canada. Live Hogs—nothing doing; not one car yard and during the week. The river is filled with floating ice, and navigation closed.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Admission of Virginia

Bills Introduced in Senate and House for Immediate Admission —Probable Passage of Senate Bill To-day—Bill Postponed in House by Strange Ruling of Speaker Blaine—Army Bureau Officers Being Sent West—New Financial Measures Proposed—Bill for Establishing Schools Over the Country—The Samana Bay Lease and San Domingo Treaty—The Site for the War Department Buildings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1870.

Bureau Officers to be Sent West.

Under the late order of the President many of the officers in charge of the Bureaus of the War Department will probably be sent West. A strong effort is being made to retain General James A. Eakin, Deputy Quartermaster General, on the ground that the interest of the service demands it, and that his personal relations to all doing business in that department are of a character especially calling for his retention.

The Admission of Virginia.

The session opened to-day with a movement in each branch of Congress, for the immediate admission of Virginia without further conditions, and the bill would probably have passed the lower branch but for the strange and unprecedented ruling of Speaker Blaine. The Senate bill was the one reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee before the recess, and is as brief and direct as could be drawn. Mr. Stewart, as spokesman of that committee, called it up, though the motion to do so was sharply resisted by Mr. Sumner, aided by Howard and one or two other extremists. The whole afternoon was spent in debate, and no vote was reached. An effort to force a vote was resolutely having decidedly failed, the next move was to get it put off till next Thursday, which would in effect be a postponement till next week. This was also defeated, and unless some unlooked for intervention occurs, the discussion will be continued to-morrow. At present there is a decided majority for the bill just as it stands, and if a vote can be reached to-morrow it will pass. A vote then is, however, doubtful, as Senator Conness will be in opposition to it against it, which is not yet finished, and talk in opposition may continue some days.

The House bill was introduced and reported by Mr. Bingham, and like that of the Senate is brief and direct. There seemed to be no need of debate on the question, as the facts about the State and its condition are well enough known to everybody, and Mr. Bingham determined to at once put it upon its passage. His call for the previous question was sustained by a vote of 98 to 56. The Chair, in stating the main question to be put was also sustained, this time without division. The opponents of admission seeing the condition which they had imposed in the Senate and for the next hour there was a good deal of confusion and excitement. A motion to reconsider was finally got, and to lay that motion on the table on the casting vote of the Speaker. Various other motions of a filibustering character were made but defeated, by which the opposition under the lead of Mr. Blaine, who is very well versed, in error in the record on the motion to reconsider. Some members thought it not possible at that stage of the proceedings to go back and reconsider, and the recent legislation does not furnish any precedent for doing so. The Speaker ruled in Pa lne's favor, and can undoubtedly maintain himself by the usage of the House and indorsed by the House prior to the war and in the days of Speaker Orr. His next move was to withdraw his own vote, so as to get a motion for reconsideration, thus throw the game into the hands of the opposition. Several members of many years service protested he had no right to so withdraw, and that the rule and custom by which the Speaker, like other members, must be governed. But Blaine insisted on his right to do as he pleased, and did withdraw his vote, whereupon the bill was lost for to-day and goes over to next week. There is a great deal of talk to-night about his ruling on this point, and the judgment of numerous members of both branches of Congress who have seen long service, is strongly against him. There was no opportunity for a statement of the reasons by which he was governed, and it is of course possible that general opinion may undergo a change when he presents them. The opponents of unconditional admission in the absence of Gen. Butler are led by Mr. Paine, and the indications to-night are that he and they will to-morrow try to drive through the bill he has drawn up, which reconsists as follows:

First. All members of the General Assembly, and Executive and Judicial officers, before entering upon their duties, must take the oath or affirmation in the fourteenth amendment.

Second. The Constitution of the State shall not be changed so as to deprive any citizen of the right to vote or hold office so entitled under the present Constitution, except for crime, nor shall color or previous condition of servitude bar from a place on the jury lists or equal participation in the school fund.

Third. The General Assembly shall take the oath of the Fourteenth amendment, and then by solemn public act agree to those conditions, after which the State may be admitted.

An effort will be made to put this bill, or one similar, through the House now, and the passage or enactment into law of the two taken up for immediate admission, and the chances are that Paine will be able to carry the House on his measure by a small majority.

New Financial Bills.

Strangely enough, though, the industry of members of Congress during the recess was shown by the introduction to-day of eighty-one bills and joint resolutions in the House and nineteen into the Senate, but one measure in each body was of a financial character. That of Mr. Williams, of Oregon, in the Senate, was brief, and in line of the President's suggestion. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to buy up greenbacks at their market value at present, on a basis—one dollar in gold for one dollar and twenty cents in currency. That of Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, in the House, was long and drawn and carefully considered with Treasury officials. It authorizes free banking on 5-20 bonds as a basis. These are to be cancelled by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for per cent. registered gold bonds, criminating forty years, issued in their stead. The Secretary is required to redeem and cancel greenbacks or three per cents. equal to seventy-five per cent. of the circulation issued under this act. The banks are to redeem their notes in New York, as well as at home, and are not to pay interest on current deposits.

An Educational Bill.

One of the most important bills brought in to-day was that of Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee. It transfers to the Bureau of Education all the school funds held in trust for Indian tribes, and also the school moneys, books, records, &c., of the Freedmen's Bureau, and looks to aid by the General Government in establishing free schools throughout the country. The Commissioner of Education is to have power to make inspections, call for reports, and require a collection of statistics with a view of reaching some accurate knowledge about our school affairs. The bill appropriates two million two hundred thousand dollars. Any district or section requiring aid must furnish half the money wanted and the Government will give the other half.

Banking and Currency.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House holds its first meeting of the session to-morrow. The chairman will require the members to come to some agreement about investigating the New York gold conspiracy, and will then be ready to take up matters of legislation, the first one of which may be Ingersoll's bill for forty-four millions increase in greenback circulation, to which the committee is opposed.

Treaty with San Domingo Ready.

The President gave the Senate to-day his lease for the Bay of Samana, and his treaty for the annexation of San Domingo, the points of which were semi-officially furnished to the press last night. He also sent in a brief message showing the reasons for the negotiation of both Conventions, but it was not read, and is to be printed for the secret and confidential use of the Senate. Some interesting facts about the negotiations in this behalf have been obtained. It appears that Gen. Babcock was our only agent from first to last, Senator Cole and other parties who went down to San Domingo with him knowing nothing about his instructions, and having nothing to do with his mission. Negotiations on the side of the Dominicans were conducted by Secretary of State Gautier, though Baez and other prominent men of his cabinet were also consulted. General Babcock's first visit was one of reconnoissance. All sorts of stories and representations came here, and the President finally determined to have things investigated by one on whom he could rely. General Babcock found Baez and his ministry anxious to come into the United States, and not as a State, just as Texas did, the case of which was cited. General Babcock was not then empowered to make a treaty, but could say by authority that this idea would not find favor or support here. He spent some time in acquainting himself with the views of the people, and in September returned with the propositions of Baez in writing. These were to come in as a territory, and our Government to at once give him a sum of money and a quantity of arms and munitions of war. This proposal was carefully considered in all its bearing, by President Grant and the Cabinet, and the late October treaty was drafted by Secretary Fish, to which the assent of our Government would be given, and in November Gen. Babcock returned to the Island with this document, certain war materials, and $150,000 in gold from the funds of the State Department. The annexation treaty was concluded with no material change in its terms, and the lease of the Bay of Samana was taken as security for the advances of money and supplies. The bonded debt of San Domingo is about one million two hundred thousand dollars, and the million and a half to be paid by our Government, it is expressly stipulated, shall be used in extinguishing this bonded debt. Baez has received fifty thousand pounds sterling on the English loan recently, but this, he says, shall give us no trouble, as it is included in his bonded debt. It may be added that the lease of the bay of Samana has already been ratified by the Dominican Senate, and the treaty of annexation has the almost unanimous approval of that body, though it is not required to act on the document.

The Rock Island Bridge.

The War Department to-day sent in General Warren's long report on the progress of the work at the Rock Island bridge. He asks for definite legislation as to whether he is to make a single track or double track structure, the present laws being in seeming conflict. He says a single track bridge will cost $85,40, and a double track one $1,745,142. The letter and report were sent to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Cairo Custom House.

A bill introduced by Mr. Crebs to-day, relative to the Cairo Custom House, appropriates one hundred thousand dollars for its completion.

Site for War Department Buildings.

The War Department Board, consisting of Generals Meigs, Barnes, Canby, Townsend and Michler, appointed two years ago to recommend a site and plan for new buildings for that department, have finally made their report. They recommend using the ground where the present buildings stand. The Secretary of War will send the report to Congress with his indorsement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1870.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman to-day announces in general orders the death of Gen. Mower, than whom, he says, a better soldier or a braver man never lived.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate to-day by the President: Henry Welter, of New Mexico, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico; Edward S. Solomon, of Illinois, Governor of Washington Territory; Chas. G. Richardson, of Texas, Consul at Paso del Norte; Thomas Biddell, of Pennsylvania, Consul General at Havana; Fred. W. Pender, of Nicaragua, Marshal of the District of Nevada; Hankow, China; Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, Consul General for the Argentine Confederation, under the convention with Peru of December 4, 1868; Jacob F. Ringwalt, Assistant Assessor of the fourth district of Pennsylvania; Thomas B. John Young, Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio; Lawrence M. Keitt, Collector of Customs at Keokuk, Iowa.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—Jas. R. Hayden, Washington Territory; Horace Coleman, Fourth District Ohio.

Now Commanders—John Rogers, to be Rear Admiral; Capt. John J. Almy, to be Commodore; Lieutenant Commander Wm. A. Kirkland to be Lieutenant Commander T. O. Selridge, to be first Lieutenant.

George P. Foster, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; H. C. Lusk, Judge of the Southern District of Illinois; H. E. Emmons, of Michigan, Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, vice Judge Swayne, resigned; Sewall M. Barber, Pension Agent, Cleveland; Elisha A. Applegate, Surveyor-General of Nevada.

Postoffice—Wm. H. H. Terrill, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; Postmasters—N. M. Pace, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Elijah Easton, Owatonna, Minnesota.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day, creating nine federal harbor masters for New York city, to take the place of the nine State harbor masters, and Secretary Boutwell to have the appointment.

A Fight Over the Banking Bill.

The bill to amend the National Banking Law authorizes the establishment of free banks, by depositing registered bonds of parties in question present to the Secretary of the Treasury as a basis of security five-twenty six per cent. bonds, which must be cancelled by the Secretary, and in lieu of them the banks are allowed to deposit by the proposed banking associations four per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, now taxable by federal, State or municipal authorities, and the interest bonds which may be held in Europe payable in the money markets of the world. Unconditional authority is to be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel an amount of greenbacks or national bank currency equal to seventy-five per cent. of the circulating notes issued under the free banking system. It provides for the redemption of notes in New York as well as in the counties of the banks issuing them. It prohibits banks from paying interest on current deposits. The question of engraving and printing of the new circulating notes shall be executed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, that each denomination of bills shall be on distinct paper, and free from lathe work; dies, bed-pieces and rolls never before used in part or in whole for other notes.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

A private letter from Paris says the resignations of the French ministers at London and Berlin were owing to a want of sympathy with the new French regime. Rouher, the present Minister from Portugal to the United States, has been transferred to that capacity to Brussels.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Lorenzo Sawyer, Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and referred the treaty for the abolition of the Consulate to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THIRD LARGEST RIVER IN THE WORLD.

The report, made by Major Wm. Ludlow, of the Engineer Corps, describes Yukon river in Alaska as the third largest river in the world.

ARMY CHANGES.

Brevet Major General Charles H. Smith, commanding the Nineteenth Infantry, being next in rank to General Joseph A. Mower, late commander of the Department of Missouri, has been assigned to the command of that Department, Brevet Major General Robert B. Ayres being relieved from command of the Nineteenth Infantry, at Little Rock, Ark., and Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Mower, deceased, though General Reynolds remains in command of the State of Texas.

USELESS MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The Secretary of War has been requested to the Senate a draft of a proposed bill, providing for the disposition of useless military reservations. He also reported that there is now in the Secretary's hands the names of the full sick and wounded soldiers some $800,000,—entitled during the late war to the benefits of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, which can be paid from duty on the payment of $300 each. The money is desired by the National Asylum for disabled volunteers very good, but the Secretary informed the Senate to-day that the United States paymaster, Major Benjamin M. Rock, Ark., are now and will hereafter be required for military purposes.

INDEMNITY PAID BY JAPAN.

In reply to a resolution of the House, Secretary Boutwell says the Department has no information otherwise than the receipt of $600,000 gold by Japan as indemnity for aggressions upon our citizens, as stated in the report of 1864, the books showing no such amount has been deposited.

FAILURE OF POSTAL CONVENTION.

The Postmaster reports to the Senate that the Postal Convention with France, failed because of the refusal of the French Postal Clerks claiming an unequal share of the postage.

TENNESSEE.

Organization of the Constitutional Convention—Ex-Confederate General Elected President.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—The Constitutional Convention assembled at the Court House in Nashville at 12 o'clock to-day. It was called to order by Hon. A. O. Nicholson, who called proclamation from Gov. Senter, announcing the vote for and against the Convention, and stating that the Convention had been called by the people. The vote for Convention was 50,329; against 10,020.

Col. Bolling Jordan, the only member of the Convention of 1834, was appointed temporary chairman, and R. R. Butler, of Williamson, Secretary. The credentials of delegates were received. There were present sixty-six—absent none.

Mr. Baxter, of Nix county, proposed the appointment of a committee of three to draft and suggest an oath to be taken by delegates.

Mr. Huskum, of Shelby, said the convention of 1834 took no oath.

Mr. Baxter replied that it was not obligatory but would be appropriate to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

G. W. Jones concurred with Mr. Haskell. It was not necessary to take an oath, as the convention was only delegated to submit amendments for the consideration of the people.

After further discussion Mr. Baxter's motion was laid on the table.

John C. Brown was unanimously elected permanent president, having been nominated by John Netherland. Mr. Jones, of Lincoln, was also nominated, but withdrew.

Mr. Brown, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, conservative in its tone. Thomas E. S. Hoskins was chosen permanent clerk; Thomas Jones assistant, and Elijah Stewart door-keeper. Mr. Brown was a general in the Confederate army.

The House of Representatives to-day adopted, by a vote of 96 to 56, the bill requiring the engraving and printing of the new circulating notes shall be executed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, that each denomination of bills shall be on distinct paper, and free from lathe work; dies, bed-pieces and rolls never before used in part or in whole for other notes.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

A private letter from Paris says the resignations of the French ministers at London and Berlin were owing to a want of sympathy with the new French regime. Rouher, the present Minister from Portugal to the United States, has been transferred to that capacity to Brussels.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Lorenzo Sawyer, Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and referred the treaty for the abolition of the Consulate to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THIRD LARGEST RIVER IN THE WORLD.

The report, made by Major Wm. Ludlow, of the Engineer Corps, describes Yukon river in Alaska as the third largest river in the world.

ARMY CHANGES.

Brevet Major General Charles H. Smith, commanding the Nineteenth Infantry, being next in rank to General Joseph A. Mower, late commander of the Department of Missouri, has been assigned to the command of that Department, Brevet Major General Robert B. Ayres being relieved from command of the Nineteenth Infantry, at Little Rock, Ark., and Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Mower, deceased, though General Reynolds remains in command of the State of Texas.

USELESS MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The Secretary of War has been requested to the Senate a draft of a proposed bill, providing for the disposition of useless military reservations. He also reported that there is now in the Secretary's hands the names of the full sick and wounded soldiers some $800,000,—entitled during the late war to the benefits of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, which can be paid from duty on the payment of $300 each. The money is desired by the National Asylum for disabled volunteers very good, but the Secretary informed the Senate to-day that the United States paymaster, Major Benjamin M. Rock, Ark., are now and will hereafter be required for military purposes.

INDEMNITY PAID BY JAPAN.

In reply to a resolution of the House, Secretary Boutwell says the Department has no information otherwise than the receipt of $600,000 gold by Japan as indemnity for aggressions upon our citizens, as stated in the report of 1864, the books showing no such amount has been deposited.

FAILURE OF POSTAL CONVENTION.

The Postmaster reports to the Senate that the Postal Convention with France, failed because of the refusal of the French Postal Clerks claiming an unequal share of the postage.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

A Card from the New York Committee of the Protective League—Southern Offices Cut Off—The Cuban Cable Closed.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1870.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We announce with pleasure that the most inexcusable and unjustifiable conspiracy ever attempted upon an extensive public business is about to fall in its nefarious purposes. We allude to the action of the Western Union Telegraph Company in reducing the wages of their employees for the sole purpose of competing with and monopolizing the business of other companies. Although it is generally known the telegraphers in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company are on a strike, the results which will naturally follow if the conspiracy succeed, are not properly appreciated by the business community. This company have reduced the tolls to certain points, we submit, but these reductions are only made to places where there is competition; and instead or reducing the fat dividends to accomplish this purpose, the scant pittance to their overworked operators is taxed to make up all deficiencies caused by this unjust, uncalled for and dishonorable warfare upon the public and opposition lines. That in the event of the success of the Western Union Company in destroying all opposition, would result in placing the public in the power of this monopoly, to dictate whatever rates they might demand, no one will ever question, and if we may judge from the past, the new rates would doubtless prove a source of congratulation to the directors upon the increased dividend upon their watered stock.

The issue involved between the officers of the company and the League for the first forty-eight hours of the strike was one of veracity between the agent of the company at San Francisco and the chief operator of that circuit. The League based its action upon information received from Mr. Jacobs, who asserted them that reductions had been made and had been going on some time before, and the officers, on the other hand, refused statements purporting to be signed by their agent. Since then mail advices from Mr. Jacobs have been received, which leave no doubt of the reductions in San Francisco, and that for some time reductions have been going on, and the League, in this case, and the League is now in a position to prove to the public that we were right in the first place. The telegraph were correct. The question has been asked, who is Mr. Jacobs? and it has been claimed that he was unknown and irresponsible correspondent. In contradicting this we have to state that Mr. Jacobs is personally known to many of the fraternity, not only in this city but in the country, and he is in every way responsible for the statements he makes. He has a high reputation for honor and integrity, and his personal character will compare favorably with that of the officers or directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

We have thus briefly stated the case to the public, believing it to be our duty to do so, owing to and in a misstatement of the true facts set forth in the circular issued by the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in addition to this we are determining to end

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY JANUARY 11, 1870.

WITHIN the last two weeks the circulation of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has increased nearly ONE THOUSAND, and the accessions to the circulation of the weekly edition during the same time have been correspondingly greater. Nothing need be added to give the statement force as illustrating public sentiment touching our course in regard to questions of special interest relating to affairs at Harrisburg, and Rings in general. We have other and equally conclusive proof of how thoroughly our independent course is approved by an intelligent public. The only way a journal can deserve success is by being fearless and honest, especially when fearlessness and honesty are sure to draw down upon it the hate and persecution of evil doers. Assailed as the honor and welfare of the State are by the corruptionists, we have determined to wage ceaseless warfare until public opinion shall put them down. Results thus far, whether as to ourselves or the public which has so deep an interest in the issue, have been abundantly satisfactory.

THE Legislature will reassemble to-day. The first thing the House does, we hope, will be to do as the Senate has done in regard to the *Record* job. Here is a clear case to work on. However it might have been intended or really was at first, the *Record* concern of late has been nothing better than a huge swindle. Nobody has received anything of value in return for the tens of thousands of dollars annually abstracted from the Treasury to keep it up. The reformers should make quick work in disposing of it.

THE "organ" consumes a great deal of space in an effort to show that a scheme exists to defeat MR. MACKEY through a union of certain Republicans with the Democrats in the Legislature. Before the meeting of the Legislature a MACKEY man was heard to say, that although he might be defeated in the Republican caucus, he would nevertheless be elected Treasurer—a result, of course, which could be achieved only through a bolt by a sufficient number of MACKEY men and a union with the Democrats. Such a scheme appears to have been within the programme to elect him Treasurer. Perhaps a knowledge of this is the occasion of the evident alarm of the "organ." At any rate, there is in its own showing quite enough to convince any one of the necessity of overhauling the Treasury system, whereby that officer will have a suitable salary and no more, and the public funds p'aced wholly beyond the usual squabble for the office, as GOV. GRAHY wisely suggests in his message.

IT has always been the fashion at Harrisburg to repress the sentiment of the Legislature, in favor of retrenchment and economy, by ridiculing its advocates. This is a potent weapon, and especially with new members has been demonstrated to be very effectual. No one likes to be laughed at, and the witticisms that any proposition to save money provoke, have often served the purposes of the ring, by defeating it. But the people, we need not tell members, do not see the point of these jokes. They breathe another, and a very different moral atmosphere from that of Harrisburg, and it is one in which economy is appreciated, and fidelity to grave public trusts is honored. Any member of the Legislature can very well afford to put up with the jeers of the corruptionists, levelled at all schemes to save the money of the tax payers, when he has the confident assurance that his honest labors elicit the warmest approbation of his constituents. Let the lobbyists laugh as they please, but be sure to cut off their supplies.

IT is not of the slighest concern to the people of the western end of the State, whether Philadelphia secures a metropolitan police commission or not. We presume the accounts are true that the police force of that city is very indifferent, and that it has been appointed on a Democratic basis. Still we doubt whether the proper way to remedy this evil is to ask the Legislature to intermeddle, and substitute for one partisan police another set of partisans. It is a matter of purely local concern to the people of Philadelphia, and why should they not be allowed to deal with it in their own way, and correct their own mistakes at the ballot box. It is urged this measure is necessary to the Republican party. We doubt it. We believe the transfer of the control of the police to gentlemen chosen at Harrisburg will be disastrous to the party. The right of local self-government is one to which all Americans are educated, and the proposed policy of disregarding this right cannot be justified save in the presence of a grave public emergency. The experiment of commissions emanating from State authority, for the accomplishment of purely local objects, has been tried in New York, and certainly no one can claim that it has proved of advantage to the Republican party of that State. On the contrary, have not its results been disastrous? We can conceive of no surer way to make Philadelphia a thoroughly Democratic city, than by the Harrisburg legislators assuming the control of its police through a commission. Nor will the evil end there. It will operate to the advantage of the opposition throughout the State, precisely as it has done in New York.

THE BARBARISM OF RINGS.

In the most civilized countries manifest relics of barbarism are often found, presenting the most glaring contrast with their surroundings. Indeed some of these deformities seem to be the inevitable offshoots of civilization itself. This is so often and so manifest the case that eminent men have held that retrogression, not progression, is the law of humanity, and that the reminiscences of a golden age found among all nations, even the most barbarous, are merely dim traditions of the civilized state from which they have fallen. Whether these general views be true or not, one thing is certain, that in the midst of the oldest, and in some respects, the most perfect civilization, there is a constant tendency toward barbarism. The reason of this fact is obvious. Society is constituted upon a surrender of natural rights. The individual gives up certain privileges and immunities that still greater advantages of a social kind may accrue to himself and others from union. Hence the great peculiarity of a civilized community is the ascendancy of the many over the single person. Hence the importance of public spirit, as the very life of society, and hence the honors and emoluments which an enlightened people delight to shower upon their benefactors. Such honors are the condemnation of egoism and the recognition of unselfishness. And though in those thus honored there may be much selfishness after all, it is likely to be a lofty and far-seeing selfishness which, while it "noble ends by noble means obtains," also obtains gratifications of a refined character.

But against this sacrifice of the individual to the society there is an incessant struggle in base minds. And as minds of this stamp are numerous in every community, the aggregate tendency towards the destruction of society and relapse into barbarism is always very strong. These selfish energies are kept in abeyance and under some control, only by the antagonistic forces of society. Penal laws, with magistrates to execute them, and the collective public opinion of the time, with its preachers and teachers, are the chief restraining agencies of this kind. But the insufficiency of this agency for its purpose is often made strikingly apparent. They answer very well in ordinary commonplace times. But when revolutions or great popular agitations, and commotions have produced widespread excitement and stimulated the natural movement in the direction of social disruption, the coercing forces above described in the inefficiency of their operation may remind us of Mrs. PARTINGTON'S vigorous labors with her broom against the Atlantic. As the old physicians used to say that every disease is taken according to the peculiar constitution of the patient, so this anti-social malady rages according to the character and condition of each people. A revolution in Italy covers the mountains with banditti. In the United States, among a mercantile and perhaps a money-loving people, a great national convulsion calls forth troops, multitudes of scoundrels no whit more moral or less deadly enemies of society than their Italian confreres. The only difference between them is the difference of their weapons. Their object is the same and their principles are identical:

> The good old rule, the simple plan,
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can.

Both alike seek to live off the public, and to get what does not belong to them. But our Ringmen are more dangerous to society than their Italian brethren. Though the latter form a *banda*, that is, a gang or ring, they do not get their name from that circumstance. The word Bandito means a person proclaimed or denounced as an outlaw. Italy is an old country. Ringman does not yet mean one thus proclaimed among us; at present it means merely one who ought to be so denounced. The word will take on that notion in due time.

That these Ringmen are more dangerous to society than armed banditti would be, is an indubitable truth. The mere amount of plunder they secure for themselves at the expense of the public, is an important consideration in its place, but it is a trifle in comparison with other evils which directly or indirectly flow from such combinations. They immediately and injuriously interfere with and disturb the operation of those principles by which the life and prosperity of society are maintained. They deprive isolated individuals of their legitimate influence, a circumstance which would be of less moment, if this influence were simply neutralized, or neutralized. But it is transferred to persons utterly unworthy and incapable of its judicious exercise. By joining one of these combinations lewd fellows of the baser sort secure for themselves not only money which they have not earned, but sometimes a degree of power in the State such as only tried men of sterling character could safely be entrusted with. And this suggests the notorious fact that by the aid of these villainous combinations conscience is often quite got rid of, as a controlling or restraining principle of human nature. A corporation has no soul. It is equally true that a ring has no soul. In these societies what the sailors call a Round Robin shields the members from fear of responsibility to men as well as from dread of punishment from another, and perhaps to most of them, a less formidable power. All the artifices of direction of intention and mental reservation by which the Jesuits once corrupted the morals of men are familiar to these Ringmen. Like the disciples of ESCOBAR they are diligently trained how to tell the truth *tout bas* (so that no one shall hear it) and at the same time to tell a lie *tout haut*, in the sense of the word. "To keep himself in a condition to appear on the witness-stand" is said to be one of the first principles inculcated upon the aspirant for Ring membership and honors. This, of course, means that the ingenious and ingenuous gentleman who participates in annular transactions involving the transfer of money, must have so managed as to be able to say *tout haut* "I had no *hand* in the matter"—or "I never spoke to him on the subject." These declarations being literally true, the honor of the witness is safe; while for their absolute and essential falsehood the Ring and not the individual is responsible.

Quite apart from the moral depravity of this system, every one must see that its nature and tendency are antagonistic to Democratic institutions, and to society itself. It is barbarism of the worst kind in the midst of civilization. The Ringman is as infamous in fact and ought to be as infamous in name as the bandit.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The Plans of the St Louis Advocates of the Enterprise.

We learn from the St. Louis *Democrat* that in the matter of the removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley, "the day of talk has been succeeded by an era of effective action." The effective action is the organization of Committees to raise funds and take a trip to Washington. It is also stated, on St. Louis authority, that a Congressional organization has been formed in Washington composed of members who will sustain the enterprise, and labor zealously to bring the removal to an issue in Congress. This organization was started on the 5th of December and now numbers nearly eighty members. General John A. Logan, of Illinois, is Chairman, and Hon. John Coburn, of Indiana, the Secretary. Mr. Coburn writes that the organization "hopes to overcome all large appropriations" at this session. Hon. S. H. Boyd, M. C., of Missouri, in a letter to the St. Louis Committee, says:

> "We confidently rely on seventy-four members of the House to vote against appropriations and for removal of the capital, and we have a good large number yet to work on and the beauty of the movement is, we have large working forces, and no outside knowing thing about it. * * * Our first attack is against large appropriations for the great fair. If we succeed with this then we will raise our banner—*On to the Valley of the Mississippi* and the Queen of the Antilles."

IF one half of the promises made by Governor ALCORN, of Mississippi, are fulfilled, that State will experience all the benefits which follow sober, sensible living and the enforcement of the laws. The Meridian *Mercury*, speaking authoritatively for the Governor, says:

> "He has no resentments against the body of the white people who refused to support him in the recent election. He was emphatic in the expression of a determination to execute the laws for the protection of all the rights of all the people with strict impartiality. Violence has ceased, and there must be peace within the borders of the State. Neither black nor white will be permitted to riot and trample on the rights of person or property of the other; the full power of the law will be exercised to suppress all disorders and to punish all criminals without regard to color."

The last clause contains sufficient to satisfy us. The suppression of all disorders, and the punishment of all criminals *without regard to color*, will be enough in itself to restore order where all is now disorder. The course here mapped out differs so widely from that pursued since the close of the war, as to provoke comparisons which are anything but favorable to the recent government of the State, when resentment seemed the sole governing motive. We will wait with patience for the change in the administration of affairs in Mississippi that will secure to *all* the citizens of the State their rights, and the impartial enforcement of the laws.

THE Philadelphia Union League, one of the most influential and important organizations brought into existence during the late rebellion, is now as strong in its membership and as efficient in patriotic works as in the war time. While it still retains its political significance and power, its direction is now engaged in making the League Building more attractive and comfortable for its large membership. The library contains several thousand volumes, the works of the best authors, while well-stocked reading rooms supply foreign and domestic serials as well as the prominent journals of England and America. A handsome billiard room affords constant entertainment for those who delight in that game. But the point to which the direction have recently bent most of their energies is the reorganization of the restaurant, which is now the only first class restaurant in the city. This important department has been thoroughly reorganized, with an experienced Superintendent, a Parisian chief cook, a picked corps of waiters, and a well-stocked cellar and larder, and is conducted exclusively for the advantage of its patrons. The famous Manhattan Club rooms of New York cannot compare in elegance and comfort with those of the Philadelphia Union League.

IN the report of the New York Board of Health for 1869 it stated that in four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two tenement houses in that city there are huddled thirty-nine thousand families, comprising three hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-four persons. One paper asserts: "We can point out within six blocks from where we write—in Frankfort street—the buildings where a small spot of ground is heaths by tenement farming; enough to engage all the Christian enterprise and liberality there is extant on this island, for the next twelve months."

IT is expected that the strike of the telegraphers will enable the Congressional Committee to obtain a great deal of information on the postal telegraph idea, heretofore hidden from view. Mr. Washburne, Chairman, intends to summon the operators before the Committee.

RECENTLY the daily papers published a report of the heroic conduct of an employee on one of our railroads, who at the cost of his own life, rescued the passengers of a passing train which was in danger of being thrown from the track by a log of wood. An ordinary action we publish this week tells us what is very suggestive; that this brave official was one of our soldiers, who had learned upon the field of battle to face danger and death in the performance of duty.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

AT a recent religious meeting in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, one of the speakers said it was estimated that there were sixty thousand sewing girls in the two cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that a gentleman connected with the trade expressed the opinion that the average earnings of these girls did not exceed three and a half dollars per week, with which they were expected to find bread, lodging, dress and other necessaries of life. For the rest, see the most available facts relating to "the social evil."

IT is now stated in New Hampshire that the robins do not go South in the winter A few years since two men crossing the Sandwich Mountains, discovered a deep valley, and approaching it, found it clothed with hemlock, spruce, fir, and tamarack, growing so near together that it was with difficulty they could make headway between them. Before they came to this growth the snow was over a foot in depth; after entering it was not six inches, the residue lying on the tops of the low trees, making quite a roof and excluding much of the light of day. After making their way a few rods they were surprised to find the place an extensive robin "roost," occupied by thousands, and so thickly were they congregated that they might have killed numbers with their walking sticks in crossing the premises from South to North, about thirty rods.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

St. Louis and Chicago Compared by the Test of Figures.

The Western papers don't often submit their glowing declarations as to the growth and prosperity of their respective cities to the test of figures; but the St. Louis *Democrat* punctures some of the pretensions of Chicago by a comparison between the produce trade of that city and St. Louis. Thus, beginning with wheat and flour, the *Democrat* finds that Chicago received and shipped of wheat as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Received	13,540,250	16,939,120
Shipped	10,367,389	12,774,654

Increase in 1869 about 23 per cent. But the St. Louis record shows a much larger gain, thus:

	1868.	1869.
Received	4,357,951	6,286,928
Shipped	542,234	1,594,074

Increase of receipts about 46 per cent. Increase of shipments about 200 per cent.

The flour manufactured in the two cities compare thus:

	1868.	1869.
St. Louis	895,154	1,001,161
Chicago	732,479	949,993

While Chicago has lost 132,886 barrels, or one-quarter of her production, in 1868, St. Louis has gained 106,007 barrels, or about 12 per cent. during the year. The receipts and exports of flour in the two show the following:

CHICAGO.

	1868.	1869.	Gain.	Loss.
Receipts	2,207,553	2,214,808	6 p.c.	.....
Exports	2,239,488	2,161,615	.....	3 p.c.

ST. LOUIS.

	1868.	1869.	Gain.	Loss.
Receipts	801,886	1,126,952	40 p. c.	.....
Exports	1,499,367	2,133,975	40 p. c.	.....

The contrast is quite forcible without comment—it is a gain of 40 per cent. by St. Louis, and no gain at all by Chicago. Of other grains, according to the *Democrat*, both cities have generally received less in 1869 than in 1868, but Chicago has declined altogether more than St. Louis. In the packing business, also, while St. Louis has cut 182,913 hogs to December 30th, against 186,630 in the same time 1868, the number packed in Chicago in 1869 is stated at 337,656, against 597,951 for the last season.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is rumored that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and certain operators in Lehigh and Wyoming are considering an arrangement for monthly auction sales of coal, similar to those of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company—the profits to be divided.

A first-class wedding, at least so far as the presents were concerned, came off last week in New York. A house, furnished, was one of the gifts; besides which, three sides of a large room were occupied by tables upon which were three or four $10,000 checks, a solid service of silver, diamonds, jewels, and costly articles of manufacture exceeding description. A number of detectives were present to guard the costly array. The presents are said to exceed $200,000.

The purchasers of the Government property at Harper's Ferry claim that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have no legal right to run their road through what was, until the recent sale, a Government reservation. Permission to run their track through the Harper's Ferry property was given the company by the Secretary of War, thirty years ago. It is claimed that this sale vitiates this permission, and that two miles of the railroad belong to the United States, which will, by mere sufferance on the land of private parties.

The annual address before the San Francisco Medical Society contains the following in glorification of that metropolis: "San Francisco ought to be a healthy city. With strawberries at Christmas and overcoats in July, we have no summer, and our winters are never wintry. The sea breeze can make us shiver and cough, but it purifies the atmosphere. It precludes that frightful infantile mortality from enteric diseases, which always comes with the heat of summer in the Atlantic cities."

Probably the cheapest carriage of mail matter in the United States is that between Block Island and Newport, R. I. The contract for carrying the mails is let to the lowest bidder, and there being considerable rivalry at the time of the letting, the bids were accordingly low, the successful party agreeing to perform the duties "for one cent per year." The lowest terms ever before known on the same route were four dollars.

The *Examiner*, organ of the Baptists, avers that "of the freedmen about a quarter of a million are members of Baptist churches." They have, it is estimated, a thousand separate churches, averaging two hundred and fifty members each.

The real estate auctioneers of New York sold during 1869 real estate by auction amounting to $40,519,443.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Quimby, of Dartmouth College, relates the following rich "experience": Upon a certain time he was explaining to a Vermont farmer some of the wonderful combinations of numbers. The man listened with a great deal of interest and attention, and the Professor was led to conclude that he had made a deep impression, when the farmer said, "Yes, that is wonderful, truly, but there is another thing that is more wonderful to me than that, and I can't understand it, yet you must do it every time or else it won't come out all right; that is, that you must carry one for seventy-ten." The Professor attempted no further elucidation of the mysteries of mathematics.

A young English lady making her first visit to this city assisted in the New Year's reception at her hostess' house in Fifth avenue; but knowing nothing of the customs of the country, she asked for instructions as to the manner of proceeding. "Oh! you must do just as you see us do," said the ladies of the house. Now, it happened that the first caller was a brother-in-law of the young ladies, and he was rapturously received, wished a happy New Year, and affectionately kissed. The young English lady stood aghast, and when she thought of the hundred or more like receptions which were to come and in which she was to take part, Timely explanations relieved her from her dilemma, though she privately admitted that, strange as the custom seemed to her, she had made up her mind to "do at Rome as the Romans do."

And Yet Another Translation.

While he was yet speaking another came."—Job.
Pallida mors æquo pulsat
Pauperum tabernas regumque turres.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Here it is. And I insist that my translation is the best. The Horatian ode, part of which is now going through Chancery, contains one or two good points, both before and after, the above highly rectified quotation. But still the important truism, that high and low people must die, should be liberally distilled with the context from the original. It is a big thing. About five hundred renditions in our language are extant from Erasmus down to Archdeacon Wrangham, to say nothing of a new translation of the odes lately completed in *Blackwood*, and the last several in the *Gazette*.

One of these our own correspondents, whose lap smacks much of Heliicon, that Lacsena mount, whose fount of Aganippe (whence comes, no doubt, the Gælic courtesy, "Tak-a-nip," but yet it is as coldly classic as raw whisky.

The two or three others are votaries of Fons Castalius (reminding us of old Cassily's pump, once in front of the female school at this end of the old St. Clair bridge) and hence they draw the translation fresh, thin and watery. No, Mr. Editor. The original to suit modern times, and carry a moral, must be freely translated, Taste Mine. It is the real Falernian, that rich red tipple which old Horace (by the way how did Greeley ever get this old soaker's name?) loved so much himself, and never drank until it was old and strong, after the bung was out twenty years. And now to the last and mine. Observe the bur-r-r of the last two or three "feet" of the end of each line.

Death the "Old Pal" with heavy hob-nailed brogues
Kicks poor men's shanty doors and mets of rogues.

HORACE BENSON.

"THE COMMON FUND" is the name of a new company recently established in London, with offices in Paris and Berlin. The objects of the association, as registered, are to buy and sell British and foreign Government securities, borrow money and make loans, but the principal business operation will consist in the purchase of the loans of the United States. The founders of the "Common Fund" are confident that the market value of the United States loans will soon rise from eighty-five, the price they are now selling at in London, to par, and hence have formed this company with a capital of $500,000,000, divided into shares of $50 each for the purchase of American securities. The whole amount of this capital, as is customary with English limited liability companies, is not to be paid in at once, but on the payment of one per cent. script is to be issued entitling the holder to call for stock at par. This one per cent. will yield $5,000,000 with which the operations of the company are to be conducted. The promoters of this scheme base their calculations upon a recent letter of Commissioner David A. Wells, stating that the debt of the United States would be extinguished in fifteen years, in case an annual surplus of $100,000,000 was applied for that purpose, and in twenty-three years, in case the surplus of $50,000,000 was applied. The business of the "Common Fund," however, it is conjectured, will not be confined to the purchase outright of United States loans, but will be extended to buying on margins and operating for a rise. In other words, this new company will be an immense stock gambling firm, on the limited liability principle. The plan of paying only one per cent. on each share will be very attractive to persons of humble means, but the great danger consists in the fact that in case the company proves unsuccessful in its operations, the stockholders can be required to pay up the full amount, or ninety-nine times as much as they have already lost. The probability of such a loss shows the necessity of requiring the payment in full of the shares in all stock companies, so that the members may be fully aware of the extent of their responsibilities.

Life of Daniel Webster.

The first volume of this great national work is now before the public, and is in every respect worthy the head and heart of George Ticknor Curtis, the literary executor of the "Great Expounder." In the arrangement of the biography, Mr. Curtis has so skillfully interwoven the everyday scenes of the gifted statesman and lawyer and husband, father and friend, that the reader has before him, as it were, a life picture. The author has not confined himself to a mere biography, but frequently introduces many important political facts, which to the student of political history will be of great value. In a literary point of view, the work is very far above the merit, and its author has nobly discharged the trust committed to him. The publishers are D. Appleton & Co., New York, from which fact it may be inferred the work is published in the best style of the printer's art. The first volume contains six hundred pages, illustrated with an elegant steel portrait of Mr. Webster and views at Franklin and at Mansfield. The second volume will be issued in February. Mr. J. R. Cunningham, 62 Fourth avenue, is the agent for the work in this city, where it should meet with a large sale.

CRIME CARNIVAL!

Murder, Arson, Counterfeiting, Highway Robbery, Suicide, &c., &c.

ARE WE A CIVILIZED REPUBLIC?

One of the most extensive combinations of counterfeiters on record has just been unearthed in Kentucky, in what is known as the Big Sandy region. The names of a number of the prominent members of the gang are furnished in the Louisville papers, from which it appears that the chief operators were Houston King, (chieftain in that region,) Bruin, Elliott county; Tyler Haney, same place; David O'Rourke, Louisa, Kentucky; Peter J. Livingston, Crocker's Neck; James H. Hunter, Sandy Hook, Kentucky; two men named Miller and Smiley, the former of Carter county and the latter of Greenup county. King and Haney were suspected of circulating spurious gold in August, 1868. They boasted that bank officials could not detect the difference between the coin they dealt in and genuine money. Several of the gang met in Louisa, Ky., in February, 1869, where the Treasurer of the Company (a lawyer whose name is withheld), directed their operations. Another meeting was held a month later at Greenupsburgh, at which all were present except King. The object aimed at was to induce men inimical to the government to enter the organization, and to impress them with the belief that they could recuperate their fallen fortunes, and strike a deadly blow at the government at the same time. They asserted to their dupes that a well-known capitalist of this section of the country, since deceased) was the president of the organization. They had their secret pass-words, grips, hailing signs, and other modes of recognition. Their ethics as briefly given by one of their number, were —"The country is going to the devil, and we will help it along." Candid if not commendable. These facts were gathered by an officer in the service of the Government, who has been tracking the gang ever since the beginning of last April. The Treasury Department was notified, but Col. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service, and the informant being removed about that time, nothing more was done in the matter until recently, when King, whose statements are doubtless familiar to the majority of our readers, made a clean breast of the business. According to the revelations made, the gang conducted their operations upon a stupendous groundwork.

As a sample of the webs spread for the unwary, we take the following advertisement, which appeared about the first of December in a prominent New York journal:

> For California—Wanted, young ladies who wish to go to California. Call at 131 Canal street, third story, second floor.

Among those whose answered this catching advertisement were Catharine Troy, Margaret Coleman and Mary Dowley—the first two fifteen years of age and the latter sixteen years of age. Their ostensible employer was a young friend residing in their neighborhood, the foolish flies went to the second floor, and the web was at once cleverly spread around them. An elderly lady, who seemed to be the occupant of the room, informed them she could not send them to California, but that she would forward them to St. Louis. A gentleman who was present immediately offered them an engagement on the stage, in St. Louis, which was accepted, and in due time the trio embarked for that city under the pretended theatrical manager's guidance. These girls did not understand clearly the nature of their destination, but their friends were active in their behalf, and when the train arrived in St. Louis they were met by a police officer, who at once took charge of them. Their false companion, not liking the turn affairs had taken, did not wait for further developments, but quickly made good his escape. The girls were taken care of by the police and forwarded back to their friends the following day.

Marian Lodge, a resident of Blackman, Mich., made a desperate attempt to murder his wife on the 5th inst. Last July Mrs. Lodge refused to live any longer with her husband, and went back to her father's house. Lodge has several times importuned his wife to return to him, but she as often refused. He met her in the road as she was going from her home to the house of a neighbor named Mrs. Earl, living in the next house to Mr. R. W. Chamberlain. He here renewed his entreaties for her to live with him, and pressed her for a final answer. She not giving him any satisfactory reply, he walked to the house and entered with her. Here he asked her again for a final answer, and she at last told him that she could not and would not live with him. Upon this he drew a revolver and fired at her, the ball taking effect in her right cheek, passed through, knocked out a tooth, and lodged in her mouth. She made a rush to escape, but threw her left arm to protect her face as he re-cocked the revolver. He immediately fired again, this time the ball passing through her wrist, and she dropped on her knees. The desperate man fired the third time, and she was struck in the back of the head, the ball passing through it, and entering her skull near the center of the forehead, passed downward and came out just above the right temple. The poor woman rose to her feet, and, with the help of Mrs. Earl, hurried from the house, where they had scarcely got outside the door when she heard another shot, and heard Lodge fall to the floor. When found, Dodge was lying on the floor, with a butcher knife and an empty vial by his side, a pistol in his hand, and a fearful gash in his throat, and strychnine scattered over his mouth and chest. The man had used bullet, knife, and poison, with a desperate determination to destroy himself effectually; fully believing that he had taken the life of his wife he was resolved not to survive her. Dodge lived about three-quarters of an hour after the affair, and died in terrific convulsions, from the effects of the poison.

Five Jews, named Moses Schneider, Mayer Brecher, Abraham Moses Schneider, Joseph Landau, and Moses Teldman, have just been tried for the murder of Abraham Teldman, father of the latter, at Constantinople, in Galicia. It appears that the deceased had made an offer of marriage to a Christian girl, and that she had accepted him on his promising to become a Christian also. Having heard of this promise, the accused men assembled in the house of Mr. Teldman, and violently upbraided young Teldman for his apostacy. The latter, however, remained obstinate, and during the altercation the father threw a sling rope round his neck and pulled at it, assisted by the other men, until his son was strangled. Hannah Teldman, the mother of the deceased, who was absent at the time, showed much grief at the death of her son, but was soon pacified by her husband representing the murder as a religious sacrifice, and joining the rest in the evening with him in prayer. The case was clearly proved against the prisoners, Moses Teldman and Mayer Brecher were sentenced to be hanged, and three others to ten years imprisonment, with hard labor.

Albert Clifford deliberately, and without any provocation, shot a young man named Hawkins, in Baltimore, on the 6th inst., in the presence of several of the acquaintances and neighbors of both. Clifford was handling two pistols quietly, when Hawkins remonstrated with him, asking Clifford to give up the weapons to him, when the other replied, "I will put one of them in you." He raised one of the pistols and discharged it, the ball fortunately striking the edge of the tip or front of Watkins's cap, and after entering the forehead passed under the scalp to the back part of the head and out, as Watkins ran out of the room. Clifford discharged the other weapon at him without effect. Watkins was immediately taken to a neighboring drug store, and the assailant committed to jail.

One of the most remarkable suicides recorded in New York recently is that of James B. Fell, a young man of twenty-eight, the son of a wealthy citizen, and the owner of a palatial mansion on Fifth avenue, pronounced one of the finest residences in the city.

Young Fell went out in the early part of the evening, with a friend, a young man named Bronson. They returned about 7 o'clock, when Mr. Bronson recollected he had some business to attend to, and left the house, at the same time informing young Fell that he would return shortly. The deceased then went to his apartments, which consist of a bed room and dressing-chamber, on the upper floor of the house. He went up stairs about half-past 7 o'clock. At half-past 8 Mr. Bronson returned, and proceeded to young Fell's apartments. Not seeing him in the bedroom, he thought he was in the dressing room, and, pushing open the door, entered the chamber. As he entered he half stumbled over the body of his friend, who was lying full length on the floor, his face down, a razor by his side, and his throat cut from ear to ear.

On the morning of April 12th last, Warren Blanchard, keeper of a brothel, was found dead in his house, in Binghamton, N. Y. The usual inmates of the house, his wife and two girls, had fled, and all the doors and windows of the house were fastened from the inside, except the one from which they escaped. Blanchard's head had been cut off, and was found packed neatly away in a little brass kettle, with the marks of a pistol ball on it, but traces of blood had been carefully removed. The neighbors heard a disturbance at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the report of a pistol, when a man was seen to run out of the house, but the noise was not as the place here the character of being disorderly, no attention was paid to it. It was known that a man named Dewitt had taken Mrs. Blanchard from this State when she was only seventeen years of age, and had contrived to have her married to Blanchard. Suspicion fell upon the pair, they were promptly arrested; Dewitt was tried for murder, the jury failed to agree, and a new trial was granted. The other day, when Dewitt and the wife admitted their guilt.

Sandor Pinkham, of Saxonville, Mass., set fire to the house of a woman named Brotherick on the night of the 4th instant. The woman was burned to death, and Pinkham is accused of committing a long list of horrible crimes, of which this is but a sample.

Mr. Emerson Raymond, a farmer of Hazleton township, near Independence, Iowa, was arrested by the enraged citizens of that place the other day upon the charge of having committed a nameless outrage upon a beautiful young girl, named Rockwell, about the same age, modest and intelligent, but deaf and dumb from her birth, who was a member of the family in the capacity of help. When the facts became known Raymond was set upon by those who pursued him in a body, caught him, and were proceeding to lynch him when wiser counsel prevailed. The excitement in the community is represented to be intense.

On Christmas night, a sub-contractor on the Mississippi Union Railroad named Mathews, while maddened with whisky, murdered his wife at a place known as Big Creek Bottoms. The details of the murder are horrible in their brutality. It is stated that Mathews, in his fiendish rage, actually stamped the unfortunate woman's head to a jelly with his boots. The murderer has fled, and had not, at last accounts been arrested.

Patrick Cox, a farmer of Atchinson county, Kansas, was shot and dangerously wounded by a negro named Johnson, who was arrested and lodged in jail in default of $1,500 bail. Tuesday night a mob of people from Mound Pleasant and Walnut townships, took Johnson from the jail and hung him.

A woman calling herself R. A. Patterson, has been operating extensively as a confidence woman in Boston, but in a way in which, it is said, no peg is left upon which to base a prosecution. Putting up at the Revere House a few days ago, she visited the store of G. L. Ide, Carter & Co., and purchased a bill of about $300 worth of goods and ordered them to be sent to the Revere House, and ordered other valuable goods to be made up for her, involving the cutting of expensive articles, which was done at a loss of course to the firm. She also visited the store of Bigelow, Kennard & Co., selected nearly $2,000 worth of goods and ordered them to be sent to the Revere House. In the mean time the proprietors of the Revere House had presented their bill to the woman, which she could not pay, and she left the hotel, when several other transactions of a similar nature came to light.

A boy unknown deliberately discharged a pistol at a German named Cohen in New York the other day, inflicting a wound that it is thought will prove fatal. Cohen was in the act of entering his house, when the lad, who was across the street in a vacant lot, aimed directly at him and fired.

A few days ago the proprietor of a Chicago restaurant opened a fresh chest of tea, whereupon the head of a Mongolian rolled out. The head had been cut off close to the chin, having none of the neck with it, and was as smoothly cut as could be. It was much withered and smaller in size than an ordinary Chinaman's head, and possessed all the peculiarities of the race—high cheek bones, thin nose, and "pig eyes," the latter being deeply sunken into the head. The mouth was partially open, disclosing a set of partially decayed teeth. The "cue" behind had also been cut off, probably as a mark of contempt to the wearer.

A fight occurred in a saloon in Hudson City last Thursday night, in which Jacob Becker, a German, was scalded to death by the upsetting of a vessel of boiling water. The keeper of the saloon, one Charles H. Myers, and others who participated in the fight have been committed to jail.

Florence M. Kelly has been arrested in Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, for swindling the people of that State out of sums of money ranging from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. Letters have been brought to light showing that nearly every county in the State and places in New Jersey have been visited by Miss Kelly and a male companion, who have obtained a large sum of money from unsuspecting parties, in sums ranging from twenty-five to thirty dollars. Bishop Porter has been mulcted for $25; J. W. Benedict, of Cortlandt county, $28, the Masonic Lodge of Plattsburg, $30; the Flushing Lodge of Long Island, $100; a Mr. Vedder, of Dutchess county, $30; and the pair also operated successfully in Oswego, N. Y. Since her imprisonment, the female swindler has been pretending to live upon two crackers a week.

A gang of five robbers entered the house of a farmer on the Black-snack road, five miles west of New York city, and upon the owner, Mr. Robert Thorn, making his appearance, threw him down, gagged him, and otherwise maltreated him. The housekeeper and Mrs. Thorn were also gagged and threatened with instant death if they did not reveal the precise spot where Mr. Thorn kept his money. After obtaining some $300, the robbers then went down stairs to where the robbers had knocked Mr. Thorn down still sat upon him. Raising Mr. Thorn up, they carried him into his bedroom and seated him in his rocking chair. They tied his feet to the legs, his hands to the arms, his neck to the back, and gagged him, and covered his head with the bed clothes. The housekeeper, who was in another room, managed, by almost superhuman exertions, to free herself, and scantily clothed and bareheaded, ran three-quarters of a mile to the next neighbor's, where she told her story. Pursuit was made, but the rogues had a time to escape. The coolness of the robbery will be understood from the fact that Mr. Thorn's house was directly on the road, where people were passing at all hours of the night.

Prof. Guelst, of Berlin, writing to a German paper in this country in reference to Dr. Paul Schoeppe, says that six or seven years ago a person of the same name and corresponding age, was sentenced to prison in Berlin for adroit forgeries. He had been private secretary of Count Blankensee. The father of the alleged forger, it is stated also, was a village minister. Afterwards both emigrated to the United States. The press of Germany revives the whole affair of these alleged forgeries in discussing the Schoeppe affair in this country.

FOR DROPSY,
FOR GRAVEL.
Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder,
Morbid Irritation of the Urethra,
Morbid Irritation of the Bladder.
PAIN IN THE BACK,
PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
And all other cases where a GOOD DIURETIC is indicated. Try one Bottle of
RANKIN'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Sold at
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH (formerly St. Clair) STREET.
Price ONE DOLLAR, with English and German Directions.

DR. SARGENT'S
BACKACHE PILLS
CURE
Diseases of the Kidneys,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
Diseases of the Bladder,
Diseases of the Bladder,
Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Pains in the Back,
Pains in the Back,
Pains in the Loins,
Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,
Emaciation and General Debility.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.
For sale by all Druggists and by the Proprietor,
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. of Wood street and Second avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
DENTIST,
Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.
Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets. 4*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
I have this day associated with me in the Brush and Notion Business, at No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood, ROBERT COLLINS, JOHN F. TAYMAN and JOHN KOCHENDERFER for many years connected with me in business. The style of the new firm will be J. D. THOMPSON & CO.
JOHN D. THOMPSON.
January 1, 1870.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE SENIOR
Partner of the firm in the Brush and Notion Business, enables him to know the wants of the public desiring anything in the Brush and Notion line, and with a new Stock of Goods the new firm will study to please all who favor them with a call.
JOHN D. THOMPSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
GEO. PARK, late of the firm of Logan, Gregg & Co., and JOHN P. DEAN, of Allegheny city, have this day entered into a Copartnership under the firm name of PARK & DEAN to carry on the purpose of carrying on the Foreign and Domestic Hardware Business, at the Storerooms, 81 Wood street, formerly occupied by Chas. Meller, Esq., where they will open an entirely new and well selected st

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 10, 1870.

The local discount market was decidedly active to-day, but discounting was comparatively light. Money is yet too close to suit borrowers, although it is felt that the turning point from the protracted stringent spell has been reached, and confidence in a gradual relaxing of rates is apparent, from the fact that few good houses are willing to stand any longer the excessive rates which the close condition of the market has imposed upon them for the past month or more.

—The market for Government bonds has become again very strong and active. The advance since the coupons were off the January series has placed the price almost up to the coupon figure. Some of our readers, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, ask us for a reason for this. It would probably be more pertinent to ask why these bonds, in the previous six weeks, had steadily declined to the point they were at the close of 1869. As a security, payable principal and interest in coin, they are backed by resources unequalled by any nation in the world, and are just as sure to be paid as that of any other. The consols of Great Britain, bearing but three per cent. interest, commanded in the London market about 93¾, while the 5-20 bonds of the United States are quoted in the same market at 87—equal, difference of exchange, to 91. In this market the 6 per cent gold bonds of 1881 are worth at present $123 ⅜ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 75@3 87½ per bushel, and flax seed at $2 10@2 75 ⅜ bushel.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 45@1 45, and No. 2 at 85@90 ⅜ gallon.

ON SUGARS—There is very little choice at 9 7-8@10 cents for hard and common at $7 00@8 25 ⅜ bbl.

POTATOES—Market dull, with but moderate receipts. We quote prime peachblows at 50@60 cts ⅜ bushel, and 55@60 ⅜ bushel, from store.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ⅜ bbl.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 90@95; shorts $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 60@1 70 ⅜ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is dull, the demand being very light. There is very little difference in the prices at which the mills sell from the store prices. We quote from store good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00; choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50 and for common and low grades $4 25@5 25 ⅜ barrel, and buckwheat flour $4@4 25 ⅜ cwt. Corn meal—prime new yellow remains at $1 05 ⅜ bushel, and choice kiln dried $1 10 ⅜ bushel.

GRAIN—The grain market continues lifeless. Wheat is scarce. There will hardly command over $1 60@1 18 for good to choice red winter. New car corn is firmer at 56 ⅜ bush, and shelled at 58@59 ⅜ bush on the track. Rye is dull at 95@$1 00 on the track. Oats are in light supply and sell on the track at 47@48c. Barley dull and entirely nominal in price, as there is no demand.

WHISKY—We quote bitwines at $1 05 common and refined $1 00, and proof rectified $1 03@1 10 ⅜ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,)
EAST LIBERTY. }

MONDAY EVENING, January 10, 1870. }

CATTLE.—This year, so far, has been a remarkable one of changes. Nearly every one knows how sudden the changes have been in the weather, but only those who have been in the live stock market the past week can have any idea of how sudden a change took place in that market, and some to a sorrowful one, we scarcely remember of more of a fall in prices in one week. During the previous week the receipts of all kinds of stock was very light, but the receipts this week are large. Prices were good on last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, but since that time they have begun to decline, and in fact it seemed almost impossible to effect a sale at all on Saturday. It is hard to say what kind of stock was the dullest, but there were more cattle and hogs left unsold than we remember for a long time. One firm, Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold last week 594 head of cattle, and had this morning to commence on 17 cars of cattle. As we stated above the cattle sold last week in demand the forepart of the week past, and prices were 50@75c per cwt. higher than at the close on Saturday, or at the opening this morning, which is the cause, seemingly for the present week. We quote:

Good to choice steers of 1,250@1,500 lbs. ..... 7 50@8 00
Decent to fair steers of 1,000@1,500 lbs at..... 6 25@7 00
Common half fat steers of 1,000@1,100 lbs at..... 5 75@6 00
Mixed cows, steers and stags of 800@1,000 lbs at..... 4 50@5 25
Stock steers of 750@1,000 lbs..... 4 50@5 50
Bulls at..... 3 00@4 00

The sales of cattle by weight during the past week, as shown by the scale books kept by Superintendent Lowrie, weighmaster, were as follows:

	Head.
Monday, January 3.....	1,061
Tuesday, January 4.....	1,061
Wednesday, January 5.....	1,153
Thursday, January 6.....	1,394
Friday, January 7.....	269
Saturday, January 8, 1870.....	255
Total for week.....	6,881

SHEEP.—The market has been much excited the past week, and prices well sustained under unusually heavy receipts up to Thursday. On Friday morning the pens were all full again, but the few were sold before mid-day were selling, when large sales were made for York, and it is difficult to give correct quotations. Last week was left unsold, and they could have been disposed of only for the owners' time at Baltimore, the New York and Philadelphia markets. The operations in sheep have been unusually large for the past week, the buyers not feel discouraged, and unless there should be another heavy run this week prices are expected to be well maintained. Pidcock & Eriman on tonight and shipped to New York this week's load, and their total transactions in live stock foot up $95,569. We quote common to good at $4 50@5 50 ⅜ head to $5 75@6 75 ⅜ 100 lbs gross, and to 7@8 ⅜ 100 lbs net.

Sold by.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	179	18,200	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	174	15,900	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	191	17,000	5 00
Hedges & T.	97	Per Head	2 30
Hedges & T.	208	15,970	5 12
Hedges & T.	153	12,750	5 28
Hedges & T.	139	11,700	5 30
Hedges & T.	8	740	5 30
Hedges & T.	5	510	5 00
Hedges & T.	C McHorrad.	281	22,740	5 25
Hedges & T.	S Edmundson.	125	9,910	5 25
Hedges & T.	S Redenbaugh.	99	7,840	5 00
Hedges & T.	Vanfleeson.	74	5,450	5 00
Hedges & T.	Guthrie & Clarke.	96	8,240	5 50
Hedges & T.	C McMillen.	31	2,730	5 50

Sold by.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pidcock & E.	R Brown.	420	36,620	7 00
Pidcock & E.	J Coles.	161	13,720	7 00
Pidcock & E.	Pechtlig.	176	17,020	7 00
Pidcock & E.	Drowen.	240	20,640	7 00
Pidcock & E.	John Assentz.	180	17,520	7 25
Pidcock & E.	John Assentz.	180	17,520	7 25
Pidcock & E.	John Assentz.	201	18,540	7 25
Pidcock & E.	W R Smith.	75	6,750	6 00
Pidcock & E.	J M Mairs.	180	17,240	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Johnston.	240	23,040	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Geo Hadden.	85	6,940	6 00
Pidcock & E.	W W Corbin.	65	5,720	6 00
Pidcock & E.	J C Davis.	192	15,680	6 25
Pidcock & E.	J Stipes.	99	7,810	6 25
Pidcock & E.	P P Moore.	68	5,780	6 50
Pidcock & E.	D P Moore.	68	5,780	6 50
Pidcock & E.	A Casterline.	93	14,400	6 50
Pidcock & E.	W B Quinn.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	W B Quinn.	419	32,210	6 10
Pidcock & E.	W B Quinn.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	W B Quinn.	155	13,670	6 30
Pidcock & E.	J Vanatta.	291	18,050	6 25
Pidcock & E.	J Vanatta.	291	18,050	6 25
Pidcock & E.	John Wilson.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	M Jones.	177	15,840	6 00
Pidcock & E.	M Jones.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	J B Miner.	172	14,790	6 75
Pidcock & E.	J Lee.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	R P Irwin.	191	15,490	6 87
Pidcock & E.	Gibson.	180	15,840	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Orr & Williams.	271	22,260	6 10
Pidcock & E.	Adams & Hoy.	153	13,600	6 00
Pidcock & E.	W Blackwood.	189	14,800	6 35
Pidcock & E.	H F Kyler.	180	14,760	6 35
Pidcock & E.	K P Kyler.	292	18,740	6 87
Pidcock & E.	Hazlewood & Co.	197	16,200	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Hazlewood & Co.	97	8,000	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Hedges & T.	219	17,740	6 75
Pidcock & E.	Hedges & T.	180	14,760	6 75
Pidcock & E.	Hedges & T.	191	15,490	6 87
Pidcock & E.	Orr & Williams.	271	22,260	6 10
Pidcock & E.	Adams & Hoy.	153	13,600	6 00
Pidcock & E.	W Blackwood.	189	14,800	6 35
Pidcock & E.	H F Kyler.	180	14,760	6 35
Pidcock & E.	K P Kyler.	292	18,740	6 87
Pidcock & E.	Hazlewood & Co.	197	16,200	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Hazlewood & Co.	97	8,000	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Hedges & T.	219	17,740	6 75
Pidcock & E.	Hedges & T.	180	14,760	6 75
Pidcock & E.	Hedges & T.	191	15,490	6 87
Pidcock & E.	Smith & Blue.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Smith & Blue.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Smith & Blue.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Smith & Blue.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Smith & Blue.	212	18,500	6 50
Pidcock & E.	Smith & Blue.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Smith & Blue.	180	15,970	6 25
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	151	11,060	6 62
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	151	12,750	6 75
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	90	8,540	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	18	1,690	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	90	8,540	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	180	17,280	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	45	3,490	6 00
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	257	16,675	4 25
Pidcock & E.	Holmes L. & Co.	180	17,280	6 00

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, January 11, 1870. }

The market feeling yesterday was strong all round, although there was little disposition to operate at the advance, and the sales on the gravity offers were made of 42½c, but holders were stiff at 43c. Futures, yesterday, were nominal and not quotable. There was one sale reported yesterday for January, 1,000 bbls., spot, at 42c. Refined for next six or eight months' delivery may be quoted at 39@39½c, being about 1c ⅜ gallon higher than one week ago. We quote January delivery and February at 39¾c. No sales of refined reported.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Market quiet, steady and strong. P. L. S. to W. not quoted; S. Ky. spot 29½@30; all month 29½@30; Cornplanter 30½@31.

NEW YORK, January 10, 12 M.—Market quiet but firm.

SHAMBURG, PA., January 10.—More inquiry and prices higher; $5 90@6 00 at wells.

OIL CITY, January 10.—Market dull at 40 on creek; $4 70@4 75 at Oil City.

By Pennsylvania & Atlantic Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 12:15 A. M.—Market quiet, steady and firm; January 39½@39¾c; February 39½@39¾c; February to March 39½@39¾c; February to August 39½; March to August 39½ for refined. Crude 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet; prices irregular and so little offering it is difficult to give correct quotations. Sales of January 39½c bid, none offering; February 39½@39¾c asked; February to July 39½; March to August 39½@39¾c. Crude 15½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Loch bank, F & Co.....
Spray Oil Works.....
Crystal Oil Works.....
Peerless Oil Works.....

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 515 bbls ref to Warden, Free & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bros, 91 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
J. K Tranx, 40 bbls tar to H Winser, Philadelphia.
Tarentum Oil Works, 50 bbls lub to W O Laird & Co Philadelphia

Philadelphia Sheep Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HESTONVILLE, PA., January 10, 1870.

Thirteen thousand head have arrived, and sold from six to seven cents; a few extra sold at eight cents; all sold. Market closed dull.

J. L. A.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 10, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¾ premium selling, ¾ offering.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 1 quiet 83c No. 2 firmer and 1@2c higher, at 77¾@78c cash and seller the month; sold at 79@79½c cash; this at one month; sold at 78½c seller January; sold at 80c seller February.

CORN—Firmer and ½@¾c higher; sales of No. 2 at 39½@40c cash; 40c for fresh receipts in store closing at 39½@39¾c new; 39½@39¾c seller February; sold at 40@40½c; this afternoon market dull and unchanged.

OATS—Dull and easier at 30¾@40c for No. 2, closing at 30½ offered; 32½c for No. 1.

RYE—Firmer at 81c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull at 80c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Firmer at 93@96c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active and higher. Mess pork to-day opened 25c higher, and left off 50c higher; seller February opened at $17 75, advanced to $18 25, and closed at $18 00@18 05; seller March opened at $18 37½, firm and steady at 5c. Green hams like shoulders 10c; short ribs Ex. Cumberland, held over.

DRESSED HOGS—Active at 10 00@11 50, closing weak at 10 25@10 50 for medium and 11 00@11 50 for choice heavy.

LIVE HOGS—Dull and almost nominal at $6 00@6 75 for fair to good mess pork hogs.

CATTLE—Dull at $5 50@6 50 for stockers and butchers; $7 25@7 62½ for extra shipping boxes.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 10—Live stock market—Cattle event up heavy again, the receipts for the week 6,100, and 3,436 to-day. Trade is active but prices averaged about 1c lower; quality poor. Sales 2,700 at 6½@7½c; a few tops at 7¾c; Ohio stock sold at 6½@6¾c for the market average at 6½@6¾c; sales of 163 Texas of 6 cwt. sold at 12c@61½; 70 mixed State cattle of 5 cwt at 6½@7c; 200 Illinois Kentucky & Indiana of 5 cwt at 6½@7c; 200 Illinois steers of 5 cwt at 6½@7c; and 126 Ohio of 7¾ cwt at 7¾@8c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts and arrivals to-day, 2,700. Stock sells very slowly at 5@6c for sheep and 6½@7½c for lambs. Last week brought 6¾c; sale 50 to Ochs 65c; sales 13,000 Ohio sheep, at an average of 80 lbs, at 5 3-16c; sales 1,000 Ohio at 5½c.

Hogs steady with light receipts of 19,500 for the week and 3,300 to-day. Yards are bare of hogs and those of live hogs. Live are quoted at 10@10½c; dressed 13@13½c. Closing to-day 10@10½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Flour unchanged; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat quiet No 1 $1 12@1 12. Corn firm; supply light and prices tend upward; 50@52c for shelled Sic. Oats quiet and unchanged, mixed 36@37c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley nominal at 80@90c. Pork dull and drooping; small sales at 93c. Hogs firmer but few offering; live $6 50@10 00; dressed $11@11 50; receipts 2,000 head. Mess pork dull; not saleable at better than $18 00@18 50. Lard dull; $7 75@8 00. Lard dull; not wanted; 8c bulk and kettle at 10c. Bulk meats quiet and hardly any demand, shoulders offered at 7½c; sides at 10c; clear rib at 10½c, and clear at 11c. Bacon in light jobbing demand, shoulders 12½c; sides 13½c; clear rib 14½c; clear 15c. Hams unchanged; sugar hams declined to 19@20c. Green meats firmer; held at 11½@12c; sugar cured 14@15c. Linseed oil dull; Lard oil $1 dull 90. Petroleum 29@30c for refined. Whisky dull; new $1 00@1 01; old $1 07½@1 08. Butter dull; choice to fairly white 28@28c. Oats—very little doing at the bulk 43@45c packed. Rye 90@95c for choice. Rye dull at 76c for prime. Whisky firmer; $1 00@1 01. Provisions—Mess pork dull and nominal at 18@c for shoulders, 10c for clear rib and 11c for clear sides. Lard dull at 10½@11c for prime to choice kettle 10c offered. Cattle steady, with only a fair demand at 5@6c for common to fair, and 6½@7c for fair to good; 8@9c for prime to strictly choice. Hogs dull and unchanged; small sales at 9@9½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Flour quiet and exceedingly dull and drooping; extras $4 62½@5 00; Ohio extra family $5 00@5 25. Wheat—Spring quiet; Pennsylvania red $1 27. Rye $1 00@1 01. Corn dull; new yellow $ 60@62c. Oats unchanged. Lard steady and firmer; crude 20c, refined 22½c. Provisions dull and weak. Whisky a nominal at $1 00 for wood and $1 02 for iron bound.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 10—Cotton weak; middling 22½c. Flour in fair request; $5 50@6 00 for choice; liberal; wheat, red $1 05; white do $1 10. Corn 70—Oats packed 46c. Rye $1 00. Provisions in good demand; sales 12 hhds. at $5 50@7 50 for hogs; $8 50@10 75 for common to good lots. Bacon—sales of 20,000 lbs. Hams 15c. Lard—in common demand; sales 12½c; clear rib 10½c; clear sides 12c; sugar cured hams 17c; clear sides 15½c; shoulders 12c. Whisky—sales 200 bbls at 97c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn—White advanced; white 87@88c; yellow 86@87c. Oats dull and heavy; Southern and Pennsylvania 48@50c. Rye dull at 90c. Provisions firmer but quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 00@1 01, and held higher, with small sales at $1 01.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Beeves dull and unchanged; sales 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 9@9½c; choice 10c; fair to good 7½@8c; common to fair 6@6¾c. Cows—Supply rather lower; sales of 11,000 at 6@7c; 2 ⅜ gross. Sheep rather lower; sales of 5,000 at $4 00@4 50 per cental nett, for corn-fed.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—Cotton quiet; low middling 20½c; good ordinary 19½c. Flour steady; superfine $4 15; white $4 25@4 50; extra family $5 25@5 50; superfine to family $5 75@6 00. Corn—New 55@60c; shoulders 14c; city cured hams 21c; bulk meats—clear sides 15½c; clear ribbed do 15c; shoulders 12c; rump pork $25. Lard 18c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 10.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade lower; sales regular white Michigan at $1 02; amber and nominal; new better at 78c; no grade 68@69c. Oats unchanged; sales No 1 at 36c. Rye dull; sales red logs a shade better at $1 11@$1 11½. Clover seed held at $6 00.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 10.—Wheat steady; extra white $1 16; No 1 do $1 07@1 08. Barley $1 90 ⅜ cental. Mill stuff firm. Dressed hogs in fair demand at $10 25@11 25.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—Cotton—middling 21½@22c; receipts 2,889 bales; exports 3,108 bales. Flour steady; superfine $5 50@5 60. Corn firm at 60c. Oats weak at 45@46c. Hay dull at $18@20. Bran and firm at $25 50@27 50. Lard weak at 18½@19c. Meats and firm; new pork $18@19; bulk shoulders 12c; clear sides 16c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 122¾.

NEW YORK, January 10—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ⅜ cent. Prime discounts 8@9 ⅜ cent.

STERLING

Steady at 108¾@109¼.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 122¾, fell to 121¾, advanced to 123¼ and closed at 122¾. Carrying rates 6@6½ ⅜ cent. gold. Clearances $2,400,000. There is trouble brewing about the gold clearing house, and one leading firm refuses to accept the check of the bank for a greater amount than $500,000 unless certified. Forty days' options were made to-day for the gold offered by the Government, $1,670,000, the bids reaching $7,310,000 at 120 88-100@122 22-100. As soon as the bids were announced the market rose to 123¾, showing a strong bull combination at work. The awards were made at 122 16-100@122 29-100. The market closed quiet.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and strong, with 'sos as the chief features, Germans were the heavy buyers thereof, and swept the market of all offering up to 110¾. Coupons '81, 110¾@110¾; do '82, 108¾@108¾; do 64, 107¾@108¼; do '65, 107¾@108; do new, 104¾@104¾; do '67, 104¼@104¾; do '68, 104¼@104¾; 10-40s, 102¾@103¼; Pacifics, 109¾@110.

STATE BONDS

Strong except North Carolinas, Missouris 85¾; old Tennessees 76; do new 69¾; old Virginias 64; new 65¾; old North Carolinas 42¾; new 27¾; new South Carolina 74.

STOCKS

Fell in the afternoon about 1@2 cent from the best prices of to-day, and closed unsettled. The feeling was lower and bullish at the close. Canton 22; Cumberland 27; Western Union 32½. Quicksilver 15; Mariposa 5; preferred 17½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph 26¾; American 27; United States 30; Pacific Mail 45¾; New York Central 96¾@97; Erie 24¾@25; preferred 48; Harlem 138; do preferred 140; Hudson Scrip 94; Reading 94¾@95; Michigan Southern 84¾@85; Lake Shore 85¾; Illinois Central 137¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne 96; Chicago & Rock Island 105¾@106; Northwestern 73¾@74; do preferred 87½; Wabash 48¾; do preferred 69; Fort Wayne 98¾; Terre Haute 24@25; do preferred 56¾; Chicago and Alton 125; do preferred 135; Ohio and Mississippi 29¾; Dubuque 105½; St. Paul 74¾

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be greatly obliged on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s new depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE is offered in the Want Column. Wanted Partner.

MEETINGS.—The Central Board of Education met in monthly session this afternoon. East Birmingham Council's meet to-night.

BANK ELECTIONS.—Nearly all of our prominent banking institutions will hold their annual meetings for the election of Directors for the ensuing year to-day.

PERSONAL.—Hon. A. W. Mitchell, of St. Louis, Missouri, a member or the Missouri State Senate, is in the city on a visit to numerous friends here about.

A SPENDID SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, nearly new, will be sold for $275 by applying immediately at 76 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenue. A great bargain.

LOCKED UP.—Officer Garrison, last evening arrested a young negro named Charles McFadden, for kicking at the door of a house on Third avenue. He was locked for a hearing.

FIRE.—The chimney of a house occupied by Mr. Ferguson, on Hemlock street, Allegheny City, took fire on Saturday evening, occasioning an alarm from box 45, corner of Hemlock and Sandusky street. No damage was done.

MILKMEN.—Another attempt is being made by Chief of Police Hague to have milkmen cease ringing their bells after nine o'clock Sunday morning, so as not to disturb church people.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNION.—The Sabbath School Teachers' Union of the United and Reformed Presbyterian churches, holds a monthly meeting last evening in the Fifth United Presbyterian church. There was a large attendance, and the programme of exercises was very interesting.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. S. H. Thompson will be installed as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church this evening. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock, and be conducted by Revs. Scovel, Beatty and Gillespie. The church is located on Penn street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The public is invited to be present.

RESIGNED.—Mr. John A. Floyd, for a long time chief operator in the office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, has resigned his position with a view of operating a telegraph office in the Second ward, to which position he was elected in October last. We wish him success in his new business. Gracious Floyd's place has been added to the force of operators in the telegraph office.

CARS ARRIVED.—Two of the cars ordered for the Monongahela Inclined Passenger Railway Company, have arrived, and are now in the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, adjoining the Union Depot. They will likely be shipped to the South side to-day. We have already described these cars and it is unnecessary to say anything about them except that they are nicely furnished and constructed in a most substantial manner.

RELIGIOUS.—During the past year, the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Hazelwood has been supplied by Rev. Mr. John Black, of Allegheny City, to the satisfaction of the entire congregation. Mr. Black by his untiring zeal and devotion, and close study in his sermons has made for himself a reputation equalled by no young minister. Almost unanimous is likely to be extended him to become pastor of the congregation.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—Mr. Joseph Dilworth, nominated for President of the Y. M. L. Association on the regular ticket, having declined the position, the regular nominating committee met at ten o'clock yesterday morning to take action in the matter. After brief consideration, the committee unanimously nominated John R. McClure, Esq., for the office of President, in place of Mr. Dilworth. The election will take place this evening at the annual meeting of the Association.

COASTING ACCIDENT.—Though parents caution and policemen watch, boys will have their fun in the hazardous pleasure of sledding on our streets and sidewalks. On Saturday last a little boy named Samuel McSherry was sledding on Beaver street, Allegheny City, when his sled ran against a lamp post. The little fellow was severely injured, and when Dr. Ure called to see him at his residence on North avenue, he was found to have sustained a fracture of the left leg. He was properly attended and is doing well.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—As already stated, Allegheny Councils will hold their final meeting on Thursday evening. On Monday evening the new Councils will organize and inaugurate the Mayor elect, Major A. P. Calloo. On Monday evening following the canvass for the election of city officers, city printers, &c., will be held. Major Calloo, as we have already announced, has made nearly all of his appointments, which, in due time, will be published. Colonel James Dinnell is to be Chief of Police, and Mr. John Kennedy, of the Fifth ward, Captain of the night watch.

PROF. ROHBOCK'S CONCERT.—We have received a very inviting programme of the forthcoming vocal and instrumental concert, to be given under the direction of Prof. Rohbock, next Thursday evening, in the chapel of the First Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue. The selections are unusually popular and varied, and it is not often that our musical citizens are greeted with a brighter array of professional and amateur talent than that which Prof. Rohbock has promised on Thursday evening, including, as it does, the names of Miss Cora Brown, Miss Forester, Miss Annie Wells, and Messrs. Everson, Roe and Toerge. The new organ, recently put up in this beautiful audience room, is to furnish a share in the evening's entertainment, under the skillful hand of Mr. Rohbock. The audience will doubtless task to its utmost the capacity of the house.

National Banks and Special Deposits.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is earnestly commended to the stockholders of the various banks in which dividends will this day be held, that they take some decisive action to relieve themselves from the responsibilities assumed in the banking of special deposits for safe keeping, and also from the consequences of a violation of the provisions of the National Currency act. To this end we recommend that at the time of voting for Directors each stockholder should also vote on this (to them) very important matter.

MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

Monongahela Valley Railroad—Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the Monongahela Valley Railroad held their annual meeting yesterday, at the office of the Company, No. 34 Water street. An election for Directors for the ensuing year was then held with the following result: Directors—Messrs. Walton, Wm. Frew, F. W. Briggs, B. F. Jones, Geo. Black, J. C. Kidder, H. D. Hays, Jr., A. Patterson and S. Dilworth. The Board will meet to-day for the purpose of organizing and electing officers. A general business meeting of the stockholders will be held on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock, when it is expected reports will be presented and other business transacted.

A New Firm.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. John D. Thompson, the popular proprietor of the well known variety and notion house, No. 104 Liberty street, corner of Wood, has associated with him in business Messrs. John T. Tayman, John Kochenderfer and Robert Collins, salesmen who have been with him a long time. With one of the new members of the firm we are personally acquainted, and his business tact, coupled with his honesty and fair dealing, will add much to the patronage of the firm. Of the other members, we are assured they have the necessary qualifications for the business, and with the extensive knowledge and experience of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Thompson, success is guaranteed. Everything in the brush and notion line will be found at this establishment. Liberal terms are allowed, and customers will be pleased at all times with the dealing of any member of the new firm.

The South Side Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In relation to the much talked of consolidation of the South Side, let us say that the project, as it is, has been worked up to a remind us of the innocent assumption, in the olden time, of the three "Knights of the Goose," who struck out in their preamble with "We, the people of Jerusalem, &c." Our pamphlet-work "knights" have been so busy over their work that some of our friends over the Monongahela really think we are bent on having a little city, "rings" and all. Now, the truth is that a very large and influential portion of these communities do not see in this move anything but a benefit, present or at best, while the disinterested (?) solicitude of the movers, "knights," doesn't commend the project to the understanding. We have not yet voted yet. When we do, let our friends in the old city but hold out reasonable inducements to present them palpably, and we are with you, helping to make this collection of towns one great, conscious, spiritualized Pittsburgh.

We submit this, feeling that our neighbors should know that a city consolidation fiat still flies on the SOUTH SIDE.

January 10, 1870.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, on Monday, 10th inst:

D. S. Williams to Wm. J. Power; January 14th, 1869; lot 57, in Woolsayer's plan, Sixteenth ward.....$80

John N. Stalter to George Shafer; January 3d, 1870; 24 by 129 feet on Carson street, South Birmingham.....$1,000

Elizabeth F. Denny to Louis Salkenhagen; December 15th, 1869; 48 by 136 feet on Penn street, Twelfth ward.....$5,000

W. S. Taylor to Jacob W. Robinson, February 15th, 1868; lots 13 and 14 in Beringer's plan, Glendale.....$500

C. Beringer to J. N. Robinson; August 26th, 1869; part of lots 26 and 27, in above plan.$330

John Kress to Peter Kress; January 4, 1870; 20 by 173 feet on Jackson street, Allegheny.$1,000

John Irwin, Jr., administrator to Thomas Mabon; July 12, 1869; 20 by 60 feet on Sandusky street, Allegheny.....$3,000

First Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, to George S. Munro; August 9, 1869; 25 by 77 feet on Wilson street, Birmingham.....$2,000

William Smith to Edmond Stack, September 1, 1866; 40 by 150 feet on Sharpsburgh and Lawrenceville plank road, Eighteenth ward..$80

Sheriff Cluley to John Wilson; December 4, 1869; 200 acres in Snowden township.....$2,000

Thomson Bell to Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company; January 7, 1870; 25½ by 85½ feet on south side of Fourth avenue, adjoining Farmers' National Bank.....$20,000

Thos. McClung to Fred. Wirth; Jan. 3, 1870; 21 by 122 feet on Carson street, Chas. Scrabough.....$1,800

John Savage to Thos. L. Oldshue; Nov. 1, 1869; 40 by 196 feet on Liberty street, Pitts'h.$12,000

Jacob Orth and Adam Franz to Henry Friedland A. L. Reinsmann; 26½ by 200½ feet on Manor street, Lower St. Clair township.....$5,000

David Owens to Wm. Spratt; Sept. 25, 1869; 155½ perches in Lower St. Clair township.....$185

Elizabeth F. Denny to Hugh and Charles Graytons; Jan. 1, 1870; 24 by 85 feet on Mill street, Sixteenth ward.....$700

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE CAMPBELL MURDER CASE.

Trial of Thomas J. Campbell for the Murder of His Wife.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Stowe and Collier.

At eleven o'clock yesterday, the Court of Oyer and Terminer called up the case of Thos. J. Campbell, indicted for the murder of his wife, Mrs. Isabella Campbell, on the night of Sunday, the 7th of November, 1869. The prisoner was arraigned in the usual form, and plead "not guilty." He was represented by Thomas Marshall and John C. McCarthy, Esqs. District Attorney Pearson and John Coyle, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Thomas J. Campbell, the defendant, brought his wife to this city from Philadelphia, about two years ago, and started a small grocery store at the corner of Fifth avenue and Union alley. He removed from thence to Forbes street, in the Sixth ward, where he continued to sell groceries and liquors. About a week before the murder he removed to a small house on Fifth avenue, a few doors east of the toll gate at Soho run. The tenement was of brick, containing two rooms on the main floor, a basement kitchen, and an attic extending over the two rooms. There were but little goods and furniture in the house, and these were piled about in a rather promiscuous manner. Both Campbell and his wife had been addicted to drinking, and they had not been getting on well together, having had several quarrels which attracted public attention in the neighborhood. He had quit selling goods at this time, and had engaged as the driver of an express wagon. On Sunday, November 7th, his house seems to have been visited by two or three men, and considerable liquor was drunk therein. During the afternoon and evening of that day, Campbell had assaulted and beaten his wife in a most shocking manner, and although there were witnesses to a part of the beating at least, no information of the tragedy was given to the police until the following morning, when the defendant himself, in going down street, met Mayor Brush and told him that his wife had accidentally fallen down stairs and killed herself. The Mayor sent an officer to examine into the matter, when the fact was revealed that a most brutal murder had been committed. Campbell was soon after arrested and committed for murder, and has been in jail ever since.

THE JURY.

Some two hours were consumed in getting a jury, after which the Court took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court reassembled at two o'clock, when the indictment was again read.

John Coyle, Esq., briefly opened the case for the Commonwealth, after which the following testimony was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF DR. MURDOCH.

Dr. A. C. Murdoch, sworn—Am a practicing physician; was called to see the body of Mrs. Campbell on the morning of the 8th of November; found the body lying in the basement and had it removed to Devore's, on Grant street; made a post mortem examination there; found six wounds on the head, and one at the angle of the left eye; the scalp was detached from the skull; the wounds were all these wounds; there were various bruises on the body, which was discolored all over with blood. All these wounds could have been made with a blunt instrument. The room, or kitchen, in which the body lay, was very small, with a narrow stairway leading to the second story. Afternoon—Made a more large pool of uncongealed blood, and blood was found in all the rooms also. Large quantities of blood had been taken here; the front room it had the appearance of having been wiped up. There was blood upon the wall, in four or five feet from the floor, and a broken wash bowl, with hair and blood matted together upon it. Poker and chair leg shown. These instruments would produce the injuries as described. Death resulted from concussion and ooss of blood—the destruction of the scalp, and other injuries to the body.

Cross-examined—The woman may have been dead some eight or eight hours before I saw her. Some of the wounds might have resulted from a fall on the stairs. Some of them were not incurated, so "chopped up," that a fall would not produce them. The deceased was medium sized, and rather muscular.

In chief—The wounds on the head were fresh. Those on the body were old, the blood having turned black.

TESTIMONY OF DR. THORN.

Dr. R. W. Thorn, sworn—Resides near Soho; lived about a hundred yards from Campbell's house; on last Sunday week, November 8th, in the morning, I was wakened up by Campbell, who wanted me to go and see his wife, who had got hurt. He said he had "hit her a clout," and may be he had killed her, as he had caught her with another man. I went to the house and found her dead. He said he had wakened up about four o'clock, and found her dead, but she did not answer. After I felt for the pulse, and told him she was dead, he asked me what I had better do. I told him to take his little child, which was about two years old, and go to the Mayor and tell him what had occurred. The speaker made one of his best efforts, and was often in the course of his remarks interrupted by applause.

E. P. Jones, R. W. Oliver and others followed, and also made appropriate remarks. The hour of twelve having arrived, the party began to make preparations to return home. A. J. Powers moved that the thanks of the stockholders be tendered to Colonel R. G. Herron for the hospitable manner in which he entertained them, which was carried unanimously.

The company then proceeded to the station, where a special car was in waiting, and after a pleasant ride and cheerful conversation, arrived in town at half past one o'clock. The affair was a very successful one, and will long be remembered by those who were present.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Coroner's Inquests.

At five and a-half o'clock Sunday evening, William C. Temple, aged fifty-five years, died suddenly at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Reddy, in the Second ward. He had been sick for about a week, but his symptoms were not alarming until Sunday evening, when a sudden change took place, terminating fatally in a short time. Dr. Hodgens testified that congestion of the lungs had produced death, and the jury so found their verdict. Deceased was born in Washington county, but had resided in this city for thirty-four years.

DEATH FROM CONVULSIONS.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of a child one day old, son of a woman named Jane Bird, who died suddenly on Sunday, while in spasms. The child was born on Saturday night and on Sunday took spasms, in one of which it died. The mother is in attendance with the facts was rendered. The inquest was held at the Twenty-eighth ward station house.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

Word was received at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon, to the effect that a man named Hower, between sixty and sixty-five years of age, and employed as a laborer at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s Gritty Run Iron Mill, had died suddenly about noon. He was perusing his usual toil when he was noticed to fall to the ground. He was raised immediately, when it was discovered that he was dead. Apoplexy or heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. Alderman Donaldson sent up to hold an inquest.

—Since writing the above, we learn that Coroner Clawson, himself, held an inquest on the body of deceased, the jury returning a verdict of death from apoplexy. The full name of the deceased was Thomas Hower.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

The Insurance Companies of Pittsburgh —Directors Elected for 1870.

The following insurance companies of Pittsburgh held their annual meetings yesterday and elected Directors for the ensuing year:

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS'—Messrs. James I. Bennett, John W. Chalfant, A. E. W. Painter, Robert Lea, Isaiah Dickey, Rev. L. G. Fairchild and Joseph Walton, Wm. Frew, Henry A. Weaver, John Wilson, W. A. Reed, Joseph Walton, Robert Jamison.

PEOPLE'S—Messrs. Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, Captain John L. Rhoads, Wm. Vankirk, Jared M. Brash, Samuel P. Shriver, James D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, Wm. F. Lang, C. H. Love, Samuel McCrickart.

ALLEGHENY—Messrs. John Irwin, Jr., Thos. J. Hoskinson, Capt. Wm. Dean, Harvey Childs, C. G. Hussey, Charles Hays, Robert H. Davis, R. J. Famandis, C. H. Forsyth, H. Sellers, Jr., Stockdale, Theo. H. Nevin, Hugh S. Fleming, Jr. Phillips's Fire, and S. Marks' Insurance—Messrs. Gray, D. E. Park, Jas. Rees, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Henry Cleveland, Jas. H. Wright, John Graff, Jr., J. Smith, F. M. Gordon, Jr., J. Bigely, Edward Gregg, Thos. Donnelly.

CASH—Messrs. S. H. King, Jno. F. Jennings, N. J. Bigley, Daniel Wallace, Jake Hill, S. H. Hartman, Samuel McClurkan, Jr., Robert Pollock, Capt. Madison Bailey, Alexander Chambers, James M. Bailey, Thomas Smith, John Boyd.

NATIONAL.—Messrs. Robert Lea, W. W. Martin, G. H. F. Williams, Jas. Lockhart, John Brown, Jr., John A. Myler, C. C. Boyle, Geo. Shoenberger, Joseph Myers, Jacob Kopp, Joseph M'Naughter.

ALLEMANNIA—Messrs. Robert C. Schmertz, Charles Meyran, Wm. F. Lang, Peter Shaffer, Christian Siebert, Joseph Abel, G. J. Schultz, A. Steinmeyer, Martin Hoy, Wm. Carl, Adam Wise, Joseph Morganstern, Sr.

GERMAN—Messrs. Christian Pelade-Barenne, C. Barchfield, A. Groetzinger, H. E. Weith, Jos. Lang, H. Noggle, George Seybold, Anthony Meyer, H. Dallmeyer, J. W. Tim, J. F. Haverkotte.

BIRD FRANKLIN, Allegheny—Messrs. Henry Irwin, Geo. R. Riddle, Simon Drum, Wm. M. Stewart, Joseph Lantner, D. L. Patterson, Jacob Franz, J. B. Smith, Gottlieb Faas, Jacob Rush, J. C. Patterson, J. S. Slagle, S. H. Geyer, R. R. Mowry, M. D., Jos. Craig.

Shooting Affray on Fifth Avenue.

Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning, great excitement was created on Fifth avenue near the Postoffice by the sound of pistol shots. It seems that Lieutenant Palmer, of the police force, had arrested a colored fellow found sleeping on the Hand street bridge, and was taking him to the lock-up, when the prisoner, at the corner of Wood street, drew a navy revolver, pointed it at the officer's head and snapped it. The officer then struck the prisoner, who again snapped his weapon at the officer, and then took to his heels up Fifth avenue. Lieut. Palmer drew his revolver, and fired two shots in the air, the second one causing the prisoner to drop on the pavement. By this time several policemen arrived, seized the prisoner, and after a little clubbing he was lodged in the lock-up. He refused to give his name or answer any questions whatever.

SLIGHT FIRES.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a house occupied by Mr. Garretts, on Rebecca street, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Some bedding which had been placed too near the stove caught fire, and soon the room was in a blaze. The fire was promptly discovered and efforts made to extinguish it, which proved successful before much damage was done. No alarm was sounded.

LARCENY OF COAL.—John Hartman was charged yesterday with the larceny of coal before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, on oath of F. Cumsin. Mr. Cumsin alleged that the defendant at different times stole coal to the value of ten dollars from his coal flat on the Monongahela river. The accused was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to jail to await a hearing.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—John Waddle preferred a charge of larceny before Justice Elsesser, of Etna Borough, against James Raymond, alleging that the accused appropriated to his own use a hat valued at four dollars. A similar information was made against the same party by William Yeazel, who alleges that the defendant stole from him a coat valued at twenty dollars. The accused was arrested, and in default of bail committed to jail to await a hearing.

LIFE INSURANCE.

An Explanation from "G. A." and Another Response from "A. A."

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Your correspondent "A. A." is entitled to a respectful notice. Your aversion to having your paper the channel to debate on this subject, is coincident with our feelings, unless it is a desire to know the truth for its intrinsic properties. We do not strive to write with an antagonistic spirit, for debate, to court applause, or avoid blame; but what we believe to be truth, to be made use of, or estimated at its intrinsic value. As the subject occupies too vast a field for inquiry to find a place in a daily journal, we should be pleased to have a personal interview with "A. A." as we have no personal feelings against life insurance, nor even self-will or conscience, as is generally the case in those alleged to be done. We note the following: As regards the example of the writer, what has that to do with truth, which is independent of every other principle and the foundation of all right principles? No mortal man ever did or ever will act up to his knowledge of a sense of a conviction of moral duty, for knowledge is ever in advance of him. If bound by this rule, there would be no moral inducement by word or pen, but all to be perfect before one would instruct; if so, it would be assuming folly. But it is no argument, but what we should *strive* to act up to the convictions. We do not advance the narrow idea that we should not put up lightning rods on our house, for the writer has recently had this done effectually. G. A.

Another Reply to "G. A."

"G. A." says: "We do not presume any but those who *will* live Godly in Christ Jesus will appreciate the views and designs of the writer." The italics are his. I have tried to find "G. A." meaning in the above extract. Does he appreciate the views of the writer" to infidelity and materialism, because they "will not live Godly in Christ Jesus," and the reason why they will not thus live is because they practice "Life Insurance."

I cannot properly characterize the above position of "G. A." without seeming to be unchristian; I therefore forbear. However I put the query to him whether he thought what preceded this above extract that he was unchurching all who use "Life Insurance" and more—that he also unchurches all who do not "appreciate" our "views." I prefer to take the instruction of Him who "did nothing amiss," in the firm belief that if we follow Him all will be well. Both for this life and the life to come. Adieu "G. A."s" premises as well as his conclusions. I deny that the pastor is in danger of imbibing infidel sentiments because his life is insured. I deny (and I speak what I know) that a truer, more delicate Christian wife and the mother of several small children at the time of the husband's death, has the least tendency to infidelity, because her all was a few thousands her husband had insure ton his life, and the income from which has been her only dependence ever since his death. I have given this matter of life insurance much reflection, and watched its results when the contingency contemplated took place, and in no case in existance have the results been injurious, but in all cases were decidedly advantageous, and in some cases have been the means in the hand of Providence of "keeping the wolf from the door."

I have often tried to be thankful to our kind Heavenly Father for such an institution as a good life insurance company, and to know of no that some of them have been properly established in our midst. Recently, I have known many christian men under life insurance anpolices, and have never seen the "fruits" to be infidelity and materialism. I have known such parties to grow in grace, making the most liberal contributions in the cause of christ, no life insurance, and I venture the remark that as a general result the contributions is not to be found among our church members who are using life insurance, would be difficult to find. I have no opinions on this subject. If he knows individual cases which this view we have expressed does not state them; but until he does this and the Bible will be our standard for our belief, and conventions, Lectures and General Amusements. It is the duty of every one to be found in the Sabbath day school, or in Hall supplied with proper means of egress in case of fire or accident. A Sabbath School Hall, Dining and Kitchen, all in first-class style, have been recently added to the appurtenances, making it the most convenient and desirable for Halls, Parties or Receptions. For terms and other particulars apply to

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Market Superintendent, City Hall.

HATS AND CAPS.

The Coal Product for 1868-'69. Exclusive.

The following table exhibits the monthly receipts of coal, by the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company, during 1869:—

	Bushels.
January	2,883,500
February	2,195,000
March	7,477,240
April	6,497,000
May	5,425,200
June	6,197,000
July	3,906,700
August	633,400
September	1,721,100
October	1,991,200
November	5,817,000
December	10,661,000
Total	52,512,690

A few days ago we published a statement showing that of the product of the Pittsburgh coal mines for 1869, 42,672,500 bushels had been shipped to the west and south. This quantity, deducted from the total receipts for the year, leaves within a fraction of 10,000,000 bushels for home consumption and local resource alone.

The following table shows the aggregate coal receipts, from the Monongahela, during the four years ending December 31, 1869:

	Bushels.
1866	42,693,870
1867	45,201,000
1868	45,301,000
1869	52,512,690
Total for four years	170,491,560

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is said that Rev. J. G. Wilkinson will lecture in this city on the subject of Romanism. If true, they ought to be known; if otherwise, they ought to be exposed. The discussion will, no doubt, elicit the most intense interest.

MONOPOLIES.—At the request of the Telegraphers' Protective League, Rev. S. P. Linn will deliver a lecture on "Monopolies," at Masonic Hall, this evening. Mr. Linn is an able, eloquent lecturer, and his subject is ever presented in the choicest and most attractive language.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The Whitacre House, Wellsville, a very commodious and well furnished hotel, is offered for sale at very low figures. See card elsewhere.

Keeler's Petroleum Scale.

With platform curved to prevent barrels from rolling off, is being patented. A word to the wise. J. Keeler, No. 38 Wood street.

"An Acknowledged Institution."

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, public speakers and lawyers, do without these invaluable Troches? To what amount, of "absence" and coughs and threat clearings would we be subjected, were it not for those all-powerful and soothing lozenges? Sold by all druggists, and they did us good."—*New York Waverly.*

To Save Money, Save Your Fuel.

This can be done by using Jas. Old's patent attachment to your grate.

It provides a greater amount of heat from a less supply of coal than any invention now before the public.

This improvement is so arranged as to be easily attached to any grate, at a trifling expense. It is free from dust and will burn any kind of coal from the finest dust to the largest lumps, burning all to ashes, thereby saving much waste and labor. Rights for county rights for sale. For further information apply to Jos. W. Nicklin, agent, 9 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, or 96 Fremont street, Allegheny.

The Living Machine.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole human system. The companion may be carried further: for the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the timepiece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of man. The sallow complexion, the dull or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to furnish and renew all its parts, is out of order. His ills, with young and dependent children who, had it not been for life insurance, must have been a constant charge on their friends, or inmates of the Poor House. In all of the most prominent and desirable for Halls, Parties or Receptions. For terms and other particulars apply to

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Market Superintendent, City Hall.

HATS AND CAPS.

Special Notice

IS DIRECTED TO THE ANNUAL CLOSING SALE AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

No 105 Market Street,

COMMENCING AT THIS DATE.

The entire Stock in the Wholesale and Retail Department will be sold at a

GREAT REDUCTION

And a great part of it at less than cost, as it must be reduced preparatory to invoicing.

Particular attention is invited to the magificent assortment of

HATS

AND THE GREAT SACRIFICE

IN PRICES,

Of the largest and most attractive line of VELVETS and SATINS to be found in the city.

Birds of Paradise,
Ostrich Plumes, Sea Gulls,
Willow Plumes and
Brazillian Birds,

AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

If you want Bargains be sure and not overlook this sale, at

105 Market Street.

Gent's Beaver Gloves and Collars,

$2 50 TO $10 00.

1847. 1870.

Joseph Woodwell & Co.

JOSEPH WOODWELL, WM. K. WOODWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. tf

W. D. Bailey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Attract Universal Attention.

The stock of elegant plain and durable silver plated and China ware to be found at 100 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Second and last week of the famous and popular young character Comedian

Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET.

Who during the past week has been playing to crowded and delighted audiences.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1870, and Every Evening, Mr. Chas. Gayler's highly popular three act drama of

FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

In which Mr. Emmet will sustain his great original character, Fritz Van Vonderblinkenstoffen, introducing his songs, Dances and Characteristic Burlesque Scenes.

Fritz Emmet Matinee on Saturday.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

Rev. J. G. WHITE

Will Lecture in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY, January 11th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on the above subject, to Men only. Awful disclosures will be made from Roman Theology. The Catholic Priest are hereby challenged to deny the books and facts. Admission 50 cents.

ORPHANS' FAIR

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

IN BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL of

MASONIC HALL.

REV. S. P. LINN

Will deliver a Lec ure on

MONOPOLIES,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1870.

At the request of the Telegraphers' Protection League

Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8.

Admission.....50 cents.

G. A. R. LECTURES.

REV. E. P. ROE,

Late Chaplain of the celebrated Harris Light Cavalry), will Lecture at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On THURSDAY EVENING, January 13.

Subject: "ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE."

Being the story of Kilpatrick's Raid to Richmond.

Tickets.....50 cents.

CITY HALL,

DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.

This elegant, large and commodious Public Hall has been thoroughly Refitted and Refurnished, and is now ready for rent for Balls, Parties, Lectures and General Amusements. It is the only Hall in the city supplied with proper means of egress in case of fire or accident. A Sabbath School Hall, Dining and Kitchen, all in first-class style, have been recently added to the appurtenances, making it the most convenient and desirable for Halls, Parties or Receptions. For terms and other particulars apply to

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Market Superintendent, City Hall.

STOCK SALES.

CITIZENS AND SECOND NATIONALS.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 11th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Banking House of Sellers & Co., 108 Smithfield street, will be added to former list of Stocks:

10 shares Citizen's National Bank;
50 shares Second National Bank.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

M. AND M. NATIONAL BANK, ATLAS WORKS, SUPERIOR IRON AND INSULATING WORKS.—On TUESDAY EVENING, January 11th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of Citizens' Banking House, 108 Smithfield street,

46 shares M. and M. National Bank;
40 shares Atlas Works, Pittsburgh;
50 shares M. M. Insurance Co.;
20 shares Superior Iron Co., Brownsville;
50 shares Superior Iron Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. mwf

WALL PAPER.

JAMES HOWARD,

And a great part of it at less than cost, as it must be reduced preparatory to invoicing.

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Papers.

COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV

Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

REMOVAL.

Lippincott & Bakewell,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,

To their Factory, Dinwiddie Street.

Near Fifth Avenue, Eleventh Ward.

Take Oakland Cars, corner of Market and Fifth avenue.

NO MORE MEDICINE,

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

Radically Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Low Spirits, Nervousness, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea, and Vomiting, Wasting, Fainting Fits, and all Nervous and Liver Complaints. Cure No. 68,413. "Rome—the health of the Holy Father is restored since he has taking Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent Revalenta Arabica too highly." Sold in tins, at $1 25, 2½ lbs, $2 50, 5½ lbs, $5, 11 lbs, $10, 24 lbs, $18. Also, the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per pound. Du Barry & Co., 158 Regent street, New York, and of all Druggists and Grocers. Pershing, Wm. Walker & Co., Du Barry & Co.'s agents, 107 Wood street, cor. of Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 MARKET STREET.

The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.

LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.

The New MONOGRAT SKIRT, just received.

Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something that will be Handsome and Handy. Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very low. Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.

Gents will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of Ties, Collars, Cuffs, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at

MOORHEAD'S,

MWF 81 MARKET STREET.

KNOX'S

GARDEN SEEDS

AND

IMPLEMENTS.

Descriptive Hand-Book and Almanac for 1870.

This Celebrated Annual contains 128 pages, and is the most valuable work of its kind in existence. Mailed FREE on receipt of stamp.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY, prime Seed, at Lowest Market Price.

PRICE LIST OF IMPLEMENTS sent on application. ws

DIAMOND TOMATOES.

Quite a desideratum has been achieved by the DIAMOND PACKING CO., in their

CORELESS TOMATOES,

Which the consumer will readily appreciate. They are receiving universal favor, and are acknowledged the best canned. They are a clean and wholesome luxury. Use the best. Use the CORELESS, and satisfy yourself of their superior excellence.

Ask Your Grocer for the Diamond Brand—Wick's Coreless.

Use no inferior article when the best is so cheap.

Wholesale Dealers,

VANGORDER & SHEPARD,

mTh VOIGT, MAHOOD & CO.

SMITH & PORTER,

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS.

CITY OFFICE:

Corner Water Street and Cherry Alley.

CANARY BIRDS, AQUARIUMS,

GOLD FISH, FERN CASES,
RUSTIC BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,
IMMORTELLES, BOUQUETS, &c., &c.,

For sale by JNO. B. & A. MURDOCH,

Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment in or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,

AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE,

AT BRUSHTON STATION,

Between East Liberty and Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad,

TWO BRICK HOUSES,

With Mansard Roof, Twelve Rooms each

Price, $13,000 each; will be finished about 1st of April, 1870.

Also, 130 LOTS; price from $400 to $1,000 each.

Also, FOUR LOTS, 50½ by 196, on Fifth avenue, near site for new Market House.

EDW. DITHRIDGE,

Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington